GAZETTEER

OF THE

GURDÁSPUR DISTRICT,

1883-84.

Compiled and Published under the authority of the Punjab Government.

Lahore:

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1884.

PREFACE.

The period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the Province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer*, compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Cap. V (General Administration), and the whole of Cap. VI (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; Section A of Cap. III (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report; while some passages have been written expressly for the work, and others, especially on the subject of Industries, have been taken from published reports. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost, if not quite verbally from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon Sir Henry Davies' Settlement Report of the district.

The report in question was written in 1856, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older settlement reports, affords very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed. But when the district again comes under settlement, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared; and meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishing in a systematic form, information which had before been scattered, and in part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Colonel Harcourt, and Messrs. Burney, Gardiner, Maconachie, and Drummond, and by the Irrigation Department so far as regards the canals of the district. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration.

The Editor.

CHAPTER V.—ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE—(*continued*).—

CHAPTER VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Section A.—Agriculture and Arboriculture—

Section B.—Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications—

CHAPTER V.—ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Table No. I, showing LEADING STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.	DISTRICT.	DETAIL OF TAHSILS.			
		Gurdáspur.	Batála.	Pathánkot.	Shakargarh.
Total square miles (1881)	1,822	484	480	357	501
Cultivated square miles (1878)	1,338	383	347	227	381
Culturable square miles (1878)	130	38	49	15	37
Irrigated square miles (1878)	192	54	65	62	11
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881) ...	1,136	334	294	185	323
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1881) ...	30·6	30·6	30·8	50·3	41·9
Number of inh[illegible]owns and villages (1881) ...	2,272	674	477	412	709
Total population (1881)	823,695	208,228	255,131	140,825	219,511
Rural population (1881)	742,333	190,289	216,569	122,389	213,086
Urban population (1881)	81,362	17,939	38,562	18,436	6,425
Total population per square mile (1881) ...	452	431	532	394	438
Rural population per square mile (1881) ...	407	394	452	342	425
Hindus (1881)	359,329	86,325	71,337	92,126	109,241
Sikhs (1881)	72,395	14,887	50,943	1,475	5,090
Jains (1881)	108	108	...	...	...
Musalmáns (1881)	391,400	106,836	132,758	46,630	105,176
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881)* ...	1,098,657	341,949	279,615	198,632	278,461
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881)† ...	1,344,260	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

General description.

The Gurdáspur district is the north-easternmost of the three districts of the Amritsar division, and lies beween north latitude 31° 36′ and 32° 30,′ and east longitude 74° 56′ and 75° 45′. It comprises the submontane and upper plain portions of the Bárí Duáb, lying between the Biás and Rávi, and stretching across the latter river, embraces the eastern submontane of the Rachná Duáb, between the Rávi and Chanáb. At its north-eastern extremity it stretches a long neck of country up into the hills towards Chanbá; while it also includes the isolated sanitarium of Dalhousie, which lies in the Chanbá State, being connected with the body of the district by the cart-road which is British territory by purchase from Chanbá. It is bounded on the north by the native states of Kashmír, subject to the Mahárája of Jammu, and of Chanbá; the east by the Chakki river, which divides it from Kángrá, and the Biás, which separates it from Hoshiárpur and Kapúrthalá; on the south by the Amritsar district; and on the west by the district of Siálkot. It is divided into four *tahsíls*, of which that of Patháunkot comprises all the north-eastern submontane, and the eastern corner of the trans-Rávi portion of the district, the remainder of which latter constitutes the *tahsíl* of Shakargarh. So much of the plains part of the district as lies in the Bárí Duáb is divided by a line transverse to the axis of the Duáb into the *tahsíl* of Gurdáspur lying to the north-east, and that of Batálá lying to the south-west. Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several *tahsíls* into which it is divided are given in Table No. I on the opposite page. The district contains one town of more than 10,000 souls, *viz.*, Batála 24,281. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Gurdáspur, some nine miles from the Biás, and about half way between the northern and southern borders of the district. An Assistant Commissioner is stationed at Dalhousie during the hot weather and rains. Gurdáspur stands 26th in order of area, and 6th in order of population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 1·71 per cent. of the total area, 4·37 per cent. of the total population, and 3·34 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown in the margin.

Town.	N. Latitude.	E. Longitude.	Feet above sea-level.
Gurdáspur ...	32° 3′	75° 27′	1,100*
Batála	31° 49′	75° 15′	900*
Shakargarh	32° 16′	75° 12′	1,000*
Pathánkot ...	32° 17′	75° 42′	1,100*
Dalhousie	32° 32′	76° 0′	6,740

* Approximate

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Thus the district may be broadly divided into three zones—the hills, the submontane tract, and the plains, the last of which includes the *bángar* or central plateau, and the lowlands of the Biás and Rávi valleys. Each of these tracts will be separately described.

The hills.

The hill portion of the district is a narrow tract extending from a line drawn nearly north and south, a few miles to the west of Pathánkot, to the outskirts of the snowy Himalayan range of Chanbá. The sanitarium of Dalhousie, situated on a spur of this lofty range, forms at once the most northern and the highest point of the district. Below it lies an oblong tract bounded on the north-west by the river Rávi and on the south-east by the hill-torrent known as the Chakki. It is traversed by two parallel ranges, which run across it from south-east to north-west, continuations of the sub-Himalayan hills of the Kángrá district. The greatest height attained by these ranges is about 2,500 feet, but together with the rough and broken valley which separates them, they occupy an area of little less than 100 square miles. The hills in the immediate neighbourhood of Dalhousie are described below in the account of that place.

The submontane tract.

The district beyond the Rávi does not reach up to the mountain range, the Jammú territory stretching into the plains as far as an arbitrary line fixed by the Boundary Commission in 1846, which strikes the right bank of the Rávi at Mádhopur. Immediately below the hills the country is naturally much cut up by mountain torrents. This is especially the case to the west of the Rávi. The country is undulating and picturesque, rejoicing in a comparative abundance of trees, and, though stony, is constantly kept cool and moist by the drainage of the hills, and wears an aspect of freshness very different from the dry monotony of the plains a few miles further west. East of the Rávi, the drainage of the hills that does not find its way naturally into the Chakki, is collected by several feeders (of which the principal are the Nalúá and the Dúgháná) into the Jínáh *nalla*. This formerly joined the Rávi close by the town of Sujánpur, but has now been dammed back by works in connection with the Bári Duáb Canal, and is conducted into the Chakki by an artificial channel.

The Chakki.

The Chakki rises in the hills not far from Dalhousie, and forms the eastern boundary of the district for some distance, collecting the main portion of the drainage from the low hills already described, and fed also by streamlets from the main Chanbá range. About three miles south of Pathánkot it divides into two branches. One flowing south empties itself into the Biás near Mírthal, the other in former days flowed on westwards, and ultimately joined the Rávi. It has, however, like the Jínáh, been dammed back, and the whole body of water turned into the southern branch, in order to keep it clear of the Bári Duáb Canal, which runs from north to south directly across its former passage. A channel has also been dug through the extremity of a low range of hills on the eastern bank of the Chakki, in order to relieve the strain upon the dams, which effect the stoppage of the Rávi branch, by drawing off a portion of the water at a somewhat higher point. The place is called Dángú; it is of considerable interest.

Drainage lines to the west of the Rávi.

West of the Rávi, the principal mountain torrents (beginning from the east) are—

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Drainage lines to west of the Rávi.

The Puteriá.—This runs parallel with the Rávi for about six miles and then falls into it at Chahwarián.

The Masto, which runs almost parallel to the Puteriá, and falls into the Rávi two miles below it.

The two branches of the *Jaláliá* and two branches of the *Ujh* (the eastern branch of the Jaláliá being eight miles from the western branch of the Ujh), unite about a mile from the Rávi before falling into it. The western and main branch of the Ujh form the boundary between *tahsils* Pathánkot and Shakargarh.

The Ben nadi formed by several small streams, which enclose the town of Sukkhu Chak, and which all join about 3½ miles from the northern boundary of the district. This *nadi* passes to the east of Shakargarh, crosses the roads from Gurdáspur to Shakargarh and to Siálkot, and falls into the Rávi almost opposite Derá Nának. Its length, as the crow flies, is about 25 miles. During the cold and hot weather it is almost dry, though there is a small stream of water. Its bed is nearly a mile in breadth.

The Basantar nadi.—This is joined by the Kiran *nadi* about ten miles from the northern boundary of the district, and is fed by numerous hill torrents; it falls into the Rávi a few miles to the west of the Ben. Its length within the district is about 22 miles. The Ben and Basantar are important streams, and carry a large volume of water in the rains. All are much used by the villages for irrigation purposes. The curious feature about all these hill streams is their enormous width in certain places. This renders the construction of good roads an impossibility, for they are constantly changing their course.

The Andar or Narot tract.

The tract immediately beyond the Rávi, in the angle between it and the hills, and belonging to the *tahsil* of Pathánkot, is known as the Chak Andar or Narot. It is thus described by Mr. Cust, Commissioner of the division:—

"This tract derives its name (Andar) from being situated between the Rávi and the less known torrent, the Ujh, which emerging from the mountains under the fortress of Jasrotá, joins the Rávi at the now celebrated Trimmo.* Narot is the chief town. The Rávi, on leaving the last range of the Himalayas, sways in her main stream from the east to the west, and the tract round which the waters flow is percolated by torrents of greater or less magnitude which form a reticulation of streamlets conducted by artificial channels to every village and every field. A similar tract exists at the point where the Chináb leaves the mountains. The soil throughout is moist, and produces magnificent crops, especially of *haldi* (turmeric) and rice. The gifts of nature affect the character of the people, and compel a united action with a view of keeping open a fully developed system of canal irrigation. * * * The soil has passed into the hands of inferior agriculturists, Dográ, Rájpúts, and the mode in which the tract is supplied with cultivators is very peculiar. A tribe of hill-men called Praos descend each season from the hills, cultivate the land, and return to their homes with their portion of the produce. The general aspect of the tract is most grateful to the eye."

Of the country beyond the Ujh, to the west, the same officer remarks that "it is conspicuous for its fertility and beauty. It is

* It was at Trimmo that mutinous sepoys from Siálkot were intercepted and defeated in 1857.

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Andar or Narot tract.

"traversed by several mountain torrents of considerable magnitude, "which during the rains impede the transit of travellers across the "drainage of the country. Among these are the Basantar, the Bein, "the Hodlá, the Karíri and Karil, and other nameless streams which "are known as *chos*. The beds of these streams are often broad and "sandy, and are capriciously injurious or beneficial to the adjoining "fields." Colonel Hárcourt writes:—"The scenery of the whole of this "submontane tract, stretching from just below Dalhousie to the foot of "the Pír Panjál range, is extremely beautiful. Beyond the extensive "and undulating plain dotted with hamlets, groves of trees, and "flowing streams, rise in majestic grandeur the vast height of the "snow clad Himalayas. Probably no district in the Punjab would "offer such facilities to the landscape painter."

The *bángar* tract.

The *bángar* or upland tract of the Bári Duáb may be said to commence from the point of separation of the two branches of the Chakkí. Beyond the now dry bed of the western branch of that stream, the soil bears the appearance of a fresh alluvial deposit. It is underlain by boulders and thickly grown with date palms, of which there are none further south. The stoppage of the Jínáh and Chakkí above described, has had a most injurious effect upon the fertility of this portion of the district; for all the water in the Chakkí and other streams which was available for irrigation had already been absorbed by channels to which certain villages had prior right by prescription, and those villages whose irrigation was destroyed by the canal defensive works have been unable to obtain irrigation from other sources. To the south of the old bed of the Chakkí the soil assumes a firmer appearance, the boulders disappear, and the soil consists of a slightly reddish clay, underlain in places by *kankar*. This is the commencement of the *bángar*. Its eastern boundary is marked by the high western bank of the Biás, already described in the account of the Amritsar district. From this high bank the plain slopes gradually towards the west. At first the *bángar* tract is very narrow, but rapidly increases in width until it occupies the whole space between the Ráví and Biás.

Drainage lines of the *bángar*.

The surplus rainfall of the eastern portion of the district, draining off the slope of the high bank which overlooks the Biás, forms three distinct lines of drainage, which run parallel with the main rivers down the Duáb and find their way, one into the Ráví, the other two into the old bed of the Biás in the Lahore district.

The Kiran.—The first of these is the Kiran, which rises in the swamps of Bahrámpur to the west of Dínanagar, the swamps themselves being fed by the drainage of the country between Bahrámpur and the present line of the Bári Duáb Canal. The swamps extend from Dínanagar towards the south-west for a distance of about five miles. From them the Kiran takes its rise in two branches, and runs parallel with the Rávi till it passes into the Amritsar district, where it finally joins the Rávi a few miles above the confines of the district of Lahore. The Kiran contains water at all seasons of the year.

The Kasúr nallá.—This rises somewhat further south, about six miles to the south of Gurdáspur, and running through this district and that of Amritsar, past Batálá and Taran Táran enters the Lahore district, and empties itself into the old bed of the Biás, near Kasúr.

Drainage lines of *bangar.*

The Patti nallá.—This rises a few miles still further to the south, and running past the towns of Kádián and Rangar Nangal, ends, like the Kasúr *nallá*, in the old bed of the Biás in the district of Lahore near the town of Patti.

The Udhára nallá.—A fourth line of drainage, known as the Udhára *nallá*, rises on the confines of this district to the north of Majíthá (in Amritsar), flows across the Amritsar district, and enters the low land of the Rávi about 43 miles south of Lahore.

By these *nallás* the Bárí Duáb is, as it were, cut up into five minor Duábs, and it was this configuration which, as is shown hereafter, determined the course adopted for the Bárí Duáb Canal and its branches. A curious feature of these minor Duábs is noticed by Lieutenant Dyas, who conducted the original surveys for the Bárí Duáb Canal. Sand is almost invariably to be met with crowning the highest part of each ridge between the drainage lines, and, as in the Main Duáb, the highest land lies close along the Biás or "old Biás," so generally, in the minor Duábs between the lines of drainage, the highest land is to be found, not in the centre, but nearer to the drainage on the Biás side of the ridge. The crowning lines of sand, on the other hand, have a gradual slope on the side towards the Biás, but end abruptly on the side looking towards the Rávi.

The Biás.

The Biás strikes the border of this district at Mírthal flowing north-west. At this point it receives the Chakkí, and after flowing west-south-west for about six miles, curves sharply southwards. Its western bank is high and rugged throughout its passage past this district, but the present course of the river bed is at a distance from the high bank, ranging from one to nearly six miles. The widest part is a little to the north of Káhnúwán, where there is an extensive swamp, to which further allusion is made below. At Bhal Ghát, about 12 miles further south, on the Batálá and Hushiárpur road, the stream flows immediately under the high bank. The *bet* or *khádar* tract along its banks is composed of good culturable soil, and supports a considerable population. It is much exposed however to inundation from the river—a danger which has been increased by the diversion of the Chakkí already described. A dam has however been erected from Lári about five miles below the mouth of the Chakkí, extending from the high bank at that point, about 13 miles southwards along the river bank, by which the flood-water has been stopped back from the country round Káhnúwán, and the evil of excessive inundation mitigated. The cold weather stream has an average depth of about six feet, and is even fordable in places; in the rains its average depth is about 20 feet. The river bed in the upper part of its course is composed of stones and sand, but becomes more mixed with mould lower down. Many islands, some of them of considerable size, are formed in the river bed. There are no bridges on this part of the river. The ferries are all under the charge of the Hushiárpur authorities. The most important are those of Bhal Ghát and Naushahrá, at which the river is crossed by the roads from Batálá and Gurdáspur to Hushiárpur.

The Rávi.

The Rávi strikes the boundary of the district in the hills, opposite Basohlí (in Jammú). It forms the boundary of British territory in this direction for about 25 miles, having a general direction

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The Rávi.

towards the south-west. It crosses the boundary of the district in a line due west from Pathánkot, flowing at this point due south; a few miles further it turns to the west, and follows a serpentine course till it passes beyond the confines of the district. The southern bank of the river leaves the hills opposite the town of Sháhpur, but for ten miles further it is high and precipitous; while on the Jammú side, mountains run down nearly to the stream. Below Mádhopur, where are the head-works of the Bárí Duáb Canal, the southern bank, 60 feet high at Mádhopur itself, sinks rapidly, and ranges about ten feet in height throughout the rest of its course. The western bank is generally a little higher. After it leaves the hills, its banks are cultivated. The depth of water varies considerably. During the rainy season it is in parts 20 feet deep. From December to March it is fordable almost everywhere, a large body of water being drawn off for the Bárí Duáb Canal. The bed in the hills is formed of pebbles, which gradually merge into sand and mould. Numerous islands are formed. The current is not at all dangerous to boats, except in its upper course, when heavy floods come on during the rains. As a rule, the Rávi is not noted for very important changes by alluvion or diluvion. In the Batálá *tahsíl* it changed its course about 1868, and set straight on to the town of Dera Nának. Strenuous efforts were made, with the assistance of Government, in 1869, 1870, 1171, and 1872 to divert its course. The river however was too strong, and in 1870 carried away the *Táhli Sáhib* shrine, to the north-west of the town, a place considered very sacred by the Sikhs, and also the sacred *shísham* tree under which the Sikh Guru is once said to have taken shelter. The town, however, has been saved for the present. And in fact the river now flows nearly a mile from the town; the embankments put up at much expense having had the effect of entirely diverting the stream northwards, and that too, with such violence that it has since washed away more than one village on the opposite bank. There are no bridges on this river. The ferries and number of boats maintained are noted in Chapter IV, Section B. The Bárí Duáb Canal and the Bádsháhi *nahr* draw their supplies from this river. It is not otherwise used for irrigation. The following are approximate statistics of the area irrigated by percolation and by overflow of the river:—

In Pathánkot *tahsíl*	... ...	12,500 acres.
,, Gurdáspur ,,	... ...	14,440 ,,
,, Shakargarh ,,	... ...	12,832 ,,
,, Batálá ,,	... ...	4,253 ,,
Total	...	44,025 acres.

Swamps or *jhíls*.

There are several large and important *jhíls* or swampy lakes in this district. The largest of these is the lake already alluded to in the neighbourhood of Káhnúwán *chambh*. It is above 2,000 feet in width and 9 miles in length, and has a depth varying from 2 to 12 feet. Its present area is 1,971 acres. It lies south-west from Gurdáspur below the high bank of the Biás, and evidently marks an ancient course of the river. It was a preserve or *shikárgáh* of Mahárája Sher Singh; and a straight road ran to it from Lahore through Batálá. On an island stood a pavilion, from the roof of which till quite recently, wild fowls circling round in flocks could

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Swamps or jhíls.

generally be shot. During the last 20 years the swamp has increased especially under the high bank, and this is attributed by the inhabitants to percolation from the Bárí Duáb Canal, which here runs as near the edge of the high bank as it safely can. With a view to reclaim the swamp and perhaps to protect the canal, a drain has been dug straight through the *jhíl* into the Biás, and a *band* or dam has been constructed from the high bank near the celebrated shrine of Pindori eastwards, with a curve to the south across the Gurdáspur-Hushiárpur road. The drain has drawn off water from the higher parts of the swamp, and already 1,100 acres, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Káhnúwán, have been reclaimed: the pavilion above mentioned now stands high and dry. But the total area under water remains much the same. The dam, when it is not breached by floods, prevents the Biás, adding its quota to the volume of the swamp, but at the same time the land inside the dam is deprived of its alluvial deposit, and the general result of the dam is therefore not considered beneficial by the people.

Rice is the chief production: *khas-khás* also grows in large quantities, and in dry seasons cattle are brought to graze on the *chhamb* in large numbers.

The Magár Modián jhíl is connected with the Bahrámpur swamps, from which the Kiran takes its rise. It lies about three miles north-west of Gurdáspur. It is 2,000 feet in breadth and five miles long. Its depth in some parts is 25 feet, and it covers an area of 1,333 acres. Its products are the same as those of the Káhnúwán lake.

The Derah swamp lies 16 miles south-west of Gurdáspur in the Batála *tahsil*. It is one mile in length by ¼ broad, and ranges from 1 to 7 feet in depth, having a total area of 150 acres. Various measures have been taken or are in progress to drain these *jhíls* into the Kiran, and it has even been proposed to straighten the course of the Kiran itself.

Canals.—The B

Canals have been taken from the Rávi near its exit from the hills by the three Powers who have last ruled the Punjab. *The Bádsháhi nahr* was constructed about the year 1633, under the orders of the Emperor Sháh Jahán, by Ali Mardán Khán, the famous engineer and architect of that reign.* The canal, which now bears this name, is a mere remnant of the old one, and irrigates a few villages between Mádhopur and Dínanagar.

The Haslí, so called from its lying like a silver streak on the fair bosom of the Duáb, was a work of the Sikhs, and fed the tanks in the sacred city of Amritsar. It crossed the streams running down from the hills above Pathánkot by means of dams made of boulders, liable to damage from every flood and requiring yearly renewal. It then struck southwards and took a course, coinciding in its main direction with that now occupied by the main line of the Bárí Duáb Canal. It has now been incorporated with the latter system, and has been converted into a *rajbahá* or distributary for the greater part of its course. The total length of the Haslí from its head to Lahore was 110 miles, its width varying from fifty to fifteen feet, and its depth from seven to two feet. Its volume at the time of annexation was found

* The Jamna Canal for the supply of Dehli was the work of the same Ali Mardán Khán.

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The Bári Duáb Canal.

to be 200 cubic feet per second, but was enhanced by subsequent improvements to 500 cubic feet.

The improvement of the Haslí Canal was among the first projects formed by the Resident, and after the occupation of Lahore in 1846, Colonel Napier, who had three *lakhs* of rupees placed at his disposal for public works, at once turned his attention to this work, and survey operations were at once set on foot. Colonel Napier, in a memorandum drawn up in 1849, thus describes his first intentions with regard to the Haslí:—

"To enlarge the upper part until it is brought fairly out at the head of the Duáb, so that it will contain water for irrigating the whole of the *Mánjha*. To secure this portion by masonry dams, overfalls and regulating bridges and escape-outlets, to enable me to control the collected body of water, and soon after reaching the commanding point where the Duáb begins to spread, to break up the main canal into as many branches as might be practicable, so as to reduce the volume of water, and make it more manageable without masonry works."

The surveys, interrupted by the out-break of the Multán war, were resumed after the annexation, and resulted, as already stated, in the conclusion that the Haslí Canal must be entirely superseded. A commencement was at once made upon the new works, and any improvements in the existing channel were looked upon as merely temporary expedients. The great difficulty to be encountered in the upper portion of the canal was found in the excessive slope of the country from the hills, the fall being as much as 200 feet in the first 13 miles. At the same time it was found impossible to take the supply from a lower point in the river. The floods of the Rávi are too rapid to allow the construction of a permanent dam across the main stream. It was necessary, therefore, to seek a branch which would give a sufficient supply in the rains, and into which, in the dry season, the whole body of water could be turned. Nowhere along the river bank could a branch answering these requirements be found except the branch already utilized for the Haslí Canal. The minimum discharge of the Rávi being calculated to be 2,752 cubic feet per second, the regulator at the new works was constructed to admit into the canal a supply of 3,000 cubic feet. The head-works are opposite the village of Mádhopur, at a short distance above those of the Haslí; but the channel, instead of running like that of the old canal for nearly 2½ miles under the bank of the river, here 60 feet in height, strikes off southwards almost at once, with a fall of 18 feet in the first mile. It runs almost due south till it reaches a point parallel with Dinanagar, crossing the beds of the Jináh and Chakkí; and crossing and recrossing the Haslí Canal. The Jináh and the Chakkí have been, as already described, diverted by artificial means into that branch of the latter, which flows into the Biás, and the necessity thus avoided of passing their waters across the canal. Opposite Dínanagar, the canal, which has for the last two miles run between high banks and below the level of the plain, emerges upon the surface, and is available for irrigation. This is in the eighteenth mile of its course, and about four miles to the east of Dinanagar. It has been already described how the Bári Duáb is marked off into several minor Duábs, by certain natural lines of drainage, the course

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Descriptive

The Bárí Duá Canal.

of w ch has determined the alignment of the canal. A glance at the i ap will explain this. The branches into which the canal divid are altogether four in number. They are called respectively (begi ning from the east) the Sobraon branch, the Kasúr branch, the Mai Canal and the Lahore branch. The Kasúr branch strikes off the ain line in the thirty-first mile of the canal's course, flowing on n rly due south, while the main branch turns towards the south-west d follows the water-shed to the west of the Kasúr *nallá*. Seven mile urther the Kasúr branch sub-divides, one branch following the line country between the Pattí and Kasúr *nallás*, the other (the Sobr n branch) continuing southwards between the Pattí *nallá* and the I s. Both these branches eventually end in the old bed of the Biás The main line continues undivided till in its fifty-fifth mile, a few les north-west of Majíthá, it is left by the Lahore branch. This, ossing the h ad of the Udiára *nallá*, follows the highest line of co try between the Udiára and the Rávi, passes between Lahore and M án Mír, and ends in the Rávi a few miles below Lahore. The main branch continues on south-west, down the centre of the high land of the Duáb, which, below Lahore, narrows down to a mere strip of country between the Rávi and the old Biás, and eventually joins the Rávi near Changá Mangá at the southern extremity of the Lahore district. A full description of the canal from an administrative and financial point of view will be found in the Provincial Volume, Panjáb Gazetteer.

Rainfall, tem ture, and cli

	Tenths of an inch.
1862-6 ...	659
1863-(...	451
1864-6 ...	238
1865-6 ...	251

Table No. III shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain gauge stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA and IIIB.

he following table gives in a comparative form the Government retu ns of temperature at Gurdáspur and Dalhousie during the year 187 -72 :—

Temperature, Gurdáspur and Dalhousie.

Station.	Year	Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.								
		May.			July.			December.		
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Gurdáspur	1871-72	113·3	60·5	86·85	...	...	...	74·5	32·0	53·8
	1872-73	111·0	57·0	84·18	103·0	71·0	85·5	...	...	...
Dalhousie...	1871-72	85·0	44·0	67·8	80·0	50·0	68·04	65·0	31·0	46·96

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Disease.

Dr. Henderson thus describes the prevailing diseases of the district:—

"Goitre is common in Pathánkot *tahsíl*. Disease of the spleen is common everywhere, but said to be worst where there is canal irrigation and most moisture, and is most prevalent in Gurdáspur and Pathánkot *tahsíl*, less so in Batálá and Shakargarh, and very bad about 1 rot. Fevers are very prevalent everywhere in autumn. Stone in the bladder is not very prevalent, but is found to occur in Pathánkot. Excessive irrigation and defective drainage and polluted water-supply from filthy village-tanks are believed to be the cause of most of the sickness of the district."

Tables Nos. XI, XIA, XIB, and XLIV give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death-rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found in Chapter III, Section A, for the general population, and in Chapter VI under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the Census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Panjáb in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the Provincial volume of the Gazetteer series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

Wild animals. Sport.

The water-fowl shooting of the district is excellent, espcially upon the Káhnúwán *jhíl*. Deer are also plentiful in parts, the best locality being the neighbourhood of Sri-Gobindpur on the Biás in the Batálá *tahsíl*. *Nilgai* are found in the tract between the Biás and Palampur. Rewards are given for the destruction of snakes and dangerous animals. Among the latter, leopards and wolves are not unfrequently killed. The aggregate rewards given in one year (1855) have been as high as Rs. 927. For the five years ending 1882 the amount so paid was Rs. 460, for the destruction of 7 tigers, 7 leopards, 7 wolves, and 2,658 snakes. In 1883 Rs. 172 were paid for the destruction of 1,034 snakes. In the Káhnúwán lake fish are caught and wild-fowl snared by a tribe called Chabhel who live on its banks and prefer these pursuits to agriculture.

Trees.

The district is well wooded with common trees, though only in scattered clumps. There is nothing like forest in any part of it. The indigenous trees are *shísham (Dalbergia sissu)*, which is found below the hills, *tút* (mulberry), *kíkar (Acacia arabica)*, *bakain (Mela sempervirens)*, *tun (Cedrela toona)*, *pípal*, *(Ficus religiosa)*, *ám* (mango), *phuláhí (Acacia modesta)*, (this is plentiful and grows readily), *jáman (Prunus padus)*, *simbal (Bombax heptaphyllum)*, *ber (Zizyphus jujuba)*, *bohr* (banian, *Ficus Indica*). The *khajúr* or date palm is also found in the tract between the old bed of the Chakkí and the Rávi. The fruit trees of the district are noticed in Chapter IV, Section A.

The district is famed for its superb avenues of trees on many lines of road; probably no district in the Panjáb can show such long

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Trees.

fine trees, which stretch for miles with hardly a break. It is a ... fact that the *nim* tree is hardly to be found in the district. ... attempts have been made to rear it, but for the most part ... have been unsuccessful. The *chil* (*Pinus longifolia*) is very ...ion in the Shahpur Kandi tract, and great efforts are being ... to extend the growth of this useful tree. In Dalhousie the hill-oak (*Quercus semicarpifolia*), the deodár (*Abies Smithiana*), *Picea Webbiana*, with the walnut, horse-chestnut, and hill-elm, ...mmon in the higher parts of the sanitarium. In Gurdáspur ... there are some fine specimens of the *bakain*, the *chirri phul*, ... *hear* and the hill *siris*. The *babúl* grows very readily every-

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CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

hapter II.
History.
ient history.

Little or nothing appears to be known regarding th history of the Gurdáspur district. Its antiquities are discu General Cunningham in his *Ancient Geography*, pages 143, 1 in his *Archæological Survey Reports*, V. 145-152, 153-15 115-119, 135-136. But no information is available concerni sequent events in this part of the Punjab till the middle of th century; and even from that date the only connected or co account of the local history that has been published is that p by Mr. Roe in 1876, which is reproduced below; and this ref to so much of the district as is included in the Sháhpur Kand

Sikh rule.

In the last hundred years or so there have been thre tions affecting this tract in common with the Punjab gener the rise of independent Sikh Chiefs; (2), the centralization by Ranjít Singh; (3), the annexation by the British. The p are not Jat by race, nor Sikh by religion. The Sikhs w either Barons or retainers. It was the death of Adina Be A. D. 1758, which made way for their intrusion. That able m had he lived, would probably have done what Ranjit Singh di wards, for some ten years inclined to Cabul or Delhi, as suit ambition. Ahmad Shah Durrání made him Governor Jállandhur Duáb, but prince Tímúr, his son, hated him for the Sikhs. He gave the Sikhs a bloody defeat at Maknowál to avert suspicions at Lahore from his own aims, but he a abetted their capture of that city. When, however, he foun Sikhs restive, he called in the Mahrattas against them. B death left him no successor. His influence had been purely pe And two years afterwards, the Mahrattas having been defeat Pánipat, the Sikhs met together at night, burnt the tents c Lahore Agent, murdered him, and proceeded to partition the co Batálá and Adínanagar, together with the most of the country be Amritsar and the hills, fell to the Kanhyaiá *misl*. The Bagga m of the same standard, obtained Sujánpur, whence they expelled *qánúngos*, who had established a fort of their own. The found this family was one Amar Dás, a Main Jat, *zamíndár* of the villa Bagga in Amritsar, who, joining the Kanhyaiá *misl* about the 1759, over-ran the whole of the northern part of the district, in ing the towns of Sujánpur, Sukálghar, Dharmkot and Bahrá He died in 1805, and was succeeded by his son Bhág Singh again was succeeded in 1808 by his younger brother Budh Singh the following year Ranjít Singh defeated Budh Singh, and upon all the Bagga territory. A small *jágír* was granted t Singh, and the remainder of the estate granted in *jágír* to Desá Majíthiá, in whose family part of it remained until 1859.

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The Sháhpur Kandi tract, division into the taaluqás.

The portion of the district formerly belonging to Kángra, and commonly known as the Sháhpur Kandí tract, was formerly divided into the following *taalluqás*, the names and limits of which, with the exception of the Kauntarpur, have continued in local use down to the present time:—

1. Sháhpur.	5. Kauntarpur.
2. Paláhí.	6. Garhotah.
3. Kandí.	7. Súrajpur.
4. Patháinkot.	8. Mirthal.

Taalluqá Sháhpur.

The Sháhpur, Paláhí, and Kandí *taalluqás* were originally united and formed part of the territories of the Núrpur Rájahs. This dynasty was established about 700 years ago by Jet Pál, *alias* Rána Bhet, a Táur Rajpút from Delhi, who settled at Patháinkot and took possession of all the country at the foot of the hills.

Núrpur dynasty.

About 230 years ago the capital was removed to Núrpur. The territory continued undivided down to the time of Rájah Jagat Chand, who is mentioned by Mr. Barnes as having, "in the time of, "Sháh Jahán, A.D. 1646, and in the service of that Emperor, conducted "a most difficult but successful enterprise against the Uzbeks of Balkh "and Badakshán at the head of 14,000 Rájpúts raised in his own "country."

Baháo Singh, Muríd Khán.

This Rájah had two sons, the youngest of whom, Baháo Singh, became a Muhammadan, taking the name of Muríd Khán, and obtained a separate grant in his own favour of the Núrpur territory between the Chakkí and the Ráví. Over this his family ruled, for four generations, the line of the elder brother continuing to rule in Núrpur.

Extinction of rule.

In *Sambat* 1825, A.D. 1768, Sayad Khán succeeded to the *ráj* established by Baháo Singh. He died in *Sambat* 1838, A.D. 1781, leaving a widow and two sons, minors. The country was now in the state of anarchy which intervened between the break-up of the Mughal Empire and the establishment of the power of Ranjít Singh. Petty Sikh Sardárs were setting up independent principalities all over the country. One of these, Sardár Jai Singh, Kanhaiá, had established himself at Batálá, and held either himself, or through his lieutenants, all the country in the north of the Bári Duáb. One of these men, Sardár Amr Singh, ruled at Sujánpur, and another, Sardár Tárá Singh, at Patháinkot. The widow of Sayad Khán placed herself and her children under the protection of Amr Singh at Sujánpur, and the result was an immediate partition of her dominions. The two Sikhs took the country up to the low hills, Amr Singh annexing the 18 villages near the Ráví forming the Paláhí *taalluqá*, and Tárá Singh the remaining 26 villages, which constituted the *taalluqá* Kandí. The 27 villages beyond the low hills, which formed the Sháhpur *taalluqá*, were at once resumed by Pirthí Singh, Rájah of Núrpur, who may be fairly considered their legitimate ruler.

End of the Núrpur *ráj*.

The remaining history of the Sháhpur *taalluqás* is identical with that of the Núrpur dynasty, the fall of which is described at length by Mr. Barnes in paras. 67, 70, 89, 98 of his Settlement Report. Rájá Pirthí Singh was succeeded by his son, Rájá Bír Singh, who fell before Ranjít Singh in A.D. 1815, and whose life was spent in vain endeavours to recover his dominions. After his defeat in 1815 he escaped to Chanbá, but shortly afterwards sought an asylum at

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[...]d of the Núrpur ráj.

Ludhiána. He was expelled from there in consequence of his intrigues against the Mahárájá, and soon afterwards he appeared in arms in his own territory. He was speedily crushed by the Sikh commander Sardár Desá Singh, and, flying to Chanbá, was given up by the Rájá to Ranjít Singh, who imprisoned him at Govindgarh for seven years. He was then ransomed by the Chanbá Rájá, and took up his residence at the shrine of Damtál. He lived here till the war between the Sikhs and the English broke out in 1845, when he again raised his former subjects, and la[i]d siege to Núrpur. He died before the walls of the fort, but not be[fo]re the campaign had been decided in favour of the British, to w[ho]m the Núrpur Principality passed as a part of the Sikh territory then ceded. *Jágírs* were given to the members of the former royal family.

[...]rrection by Rám Singh.

Núrpur, including Sháhpur, has ever since formed part of British territory, but two unsuccessful attempts were made to recover it for its former masters by Rám Singh, son of the late Rájá's *wazír*. In August 1848 he made a sudden inroad from the Jammú hills, and seized the fort at Sháhpur. He was quickly driven out of it, and fled to the Sikh camp at Basohlí. In January 1849 he obtained two Sikh regiments from Rájá Sher Singh, and again crossing the Rávi, established himself in a strong position in the Dullá Dhár hills. He was driven out of this, and eventually captured and sent as a prisoner to Singhapur. A monument, erected to the memory of two British Officers who were killed in this affair, can be seen from the Shahpur-Dalhousie road standing on the summit of a hill.

[...]luqá Paláhí.

It has already been explained how the 18 villages of this *taalluqá* were annexed by Amr Singh to his petty independency at Sujánpur. This man was formerly in the service of Sardár Jai Singh, of Batálá, and was by him made *lambardár* and quasi-lieutenant at Dharmkot. On the break-up of the Mughal Empire, Ajáib Rái, the *qánúngo*, had established himself at Sujánpur and Pathánkot. From the former place he was expelled by Amr Singh, who set up his own rule there, and, as already stated, annexed the 18 Paláhí villages in *Sambat* 1838, A.D. 1781. He was succeeded by his son Budh Singh, who, in *Sambat* 1871, A.D. 1814, had to surrender his independence to Ranjít Singh and accept a service *jágír*.

[...]luqá Kandí.

This has no separate history; as soon as it ceased to form part of Núrpur, it was incorporated with *taalluqá* Pathánkot and shared its fate.

[...]qá Pathánkot.

Ajáib Rái, the *qánúngo*, was supplanted by Sardár Nand Singh, Bhangi, in *Sambat* 1818, A.D. 1761. Nand Singh died in *Sambat* 1832, A.D. 1775, leaving no sons. His widow invited Tárá Singh son of Sardár Mutsaddá Singh, of Fatahgarh, Batálá, to come and marry her daughter and succeed her husband. He came, and immediately put both mother and daughter to death, and took the whole of Nand Singh's possession. Six years afterwards he annexed the 26 villages of the Kandí *taalluqá*. He remained independent down to *Sambat* 1864, A.D. 1807, when he had to yield his possessions to Ranjít Singh and accept a *jágír*. Pathánkot henceforth formed part of the Sikh territory, and as such passed under English rule. The three preceding *taalluqás* formed part of the Núrpur territory, and lay in compact blocks, and had distinctive features of their own. The

lines of *taalluqás* are of a different character; they are composed of curious ...s lying between the Chakkí and Biás, very few of which Sever... ...ged to Núrpur; and their only distinctive features are that they ... held by different *sardárs*. It will be sufficient to state very comm... ...w they were held during the short period of their independ- made ... when they fell into the hands of Ranjít Singh.

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Taalluqá Pathánko...

bhan, ...ár Desá Singh was a relation of Tárá Singh of Pathánkot and ...ingh, of Batálá. With their assistance he made himself are co... the 45 villages of the Kauntarpur, Mírthal, Garotah, and *tahsíl* ...*lagás*. After the war between Sansár Chand, of Kángrá, the *k*... Sada Kaur, wife of Gurbaksh Singh and mother-in-law of where, ...gh, in which the Rání was utterly defeated, she imagined ...Katoch invasion had been caused by Tegh Singh, who had ... his father Desá Singh. With the assistance of Jai Singh, ...ore, in *Sambat* 1832, took possession of the whole country, ... Tegh Singh only a *jágír* of the six villages of Kauntarpur, ..., Bhatwán, Chak Nanglí, Simlí, and Papiál. These were ... to his son Sher Singh. On his refusing service under ... Sher Singh, Khadawán was resumed, and some villages ...á given in exchange. The *jágír* was continued to Bibí ...n her death the British Government resumed all but Kaun-...hich was continued for the lives of Bhág Singh and Budh ... sons, and Nihál Singh, the grandson of Sher Singh. Nihál ... still alive; Bhág Singh and Budh Singh rendered good ...Government, and their shares were consequently continued ...ildren for life.

Taalluqá Kauntarp...

... formed a part of the old Kauntarpur circle held by Desá ...hen he was dispossessed in *Sambat* 1832 by Sardár Jai Singh ...ání, this *taalluqá* was given to her husband Gurbakhsh ...The Rání was taken prisoner in *Sambat* 1870 by Sher Singh, ...act passed into his possession. On Sher Singh's death in ...893 it was made over to Hírá Singh.

Taalluqá Garotah.

...Garotah, Mírthal formed a part of Kauntarpur, when it was ...e Rání in *Sambat* 1832, and was given to her relatives, the ...ág Singh. In *Sambat* 1864 it came into the possession of ...gh, and was managed on behalf of the Prince Sher Singh ...wan Mal. When in *Sambat* 1869 the prince's *jágírs* were ... to Káhnúwán, this tract was given to Kishn Singh, *wazír* ...ler Rájá, as a reward for services rendered in the Kángrá ... It was resumed on annexation, and other villages given in ...

Taalluqá Mírthal.

... four villages forming the Súrájpur *taalluqá* always belonged ..., and were absorbed by Ranjít Singh with the rest of that ...

Taalluqá Súrajpur.

...ur fell in A.D. 1815, and the petty Sikh chief had been ...up before. The whole of the territory was brought under ...d Sikh system of administration. Lála Sukh Diál ruled ... 1815 to 1818; Motí Ram from 1818 to 1819; Gorú Wazír ...om 1819 to 1821. Kapúr Singh succeeded, but was speedily ...and the administration then passed into the hands of Sardár ...h of Majíthiá, who, with his son Lehná Singh, held it until ... to the English. Their official title was that of *názim*;

General Sikh administration.

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their duties, and the manner in which they were perfor[illegible] described at length by Mr. Barnes in para. 325 and followin[illegible] report. The actual administration was carried on by the[illegible] the nominees of the *názim*, one of whom was appointed *parganah*. Mr. Barnes sums up the character of the *kárdárs* by saying that "the problem of his life was to maintain cu[illegible] "at the highest possible level, and at the same time to "cultivator at the lowest point of depression." It is nec[illegible] enquire how he strove to solve this problem.

Subordinate administration.

The *názims* and *kárdárs* were merely the official no[illegible] the Government of the day. Nominally at least they receive[illegible] early salaries, though their main income depended on what they co[illegible]ed by from the people. Under these Government officials were 44, and class of men, hereditary representatives of the people, w[illegible] expected by the Government to perform certain duties, and summarily deprived of their position if they failed to do so. T[illegible] the *qánúngos*, the *chaudhrís*, the *kotwáls*, and the village he[illegible]

The *qánúngos*.

The *qánúngo* was a registrar appointed under the Emp[illegible] for each *taálluqá*, more for the sake of a general uniformity Mughal system than because they were really required. "[illegible] says Mr. Barnes, "if their duties were ever more than nomina[illegible] functions have long since fallen into disuse, and, as their were not required, they have gradually lost their privi[illegible] emoluments, and retain nothing but the name." It is need[illegible] that under the English system the *qánúngo* has always be[illegible] an official.

Chaudhris.

Mr. Barnes says:—

"The *chaudrís* are another class of agricultural officers rai[illegible] Mughals. These functionaries are found only in those distri[illegible] were reserved as imperial demesnes. The extent of their ju[illegible] seldom comprised more than eight or ten villages, and in ever[illegible] there were several *chaudhrís*. The duties were chiefly fiscal. expected to encourage cultivation, replace absconders, and provid[illegible] for the security of the Government revenue. They were als[illegible] with police powers, and were responsible for the arrest of cri[illegible] prevention of crime. Their emoluments were usually 2 per ce[illegible] gross produce, and sometimes the Government conferred a smal[illegible]

Mr. Barnes goes on to say that they were introduced parts more for the sake of uniformity than anything else; t[illegible] whole of Kángra *parganáh* only two could be found at th[illegible] the Regular Settlement who retained any part of their privileges. They had, nearly all of them, sunk down into me[illegible] headmen, and in many cases they merely retained the nar[illegible] *chaudhrís* of Indaurá in Núrpur had, however, owing to the[illegible] origin, retained both their influence and their privileg[illegible] rendered good service in the disturbances of 1848-49, and Mr. Barnes found them in possession of any rights he confir[illegible] in them.

Kotwals.

Somewhat similar was the location of the *kotwáls*, Mr. Barnes says:—"In the old principality of Núrpur there i[illegible] "of hereditary officers, a post of the old Hindú revenue syst[illegible] "*kotwáls*. The office is of very ancient origin, and partl[illegible] "antiquity, and partly from its better adaptation to local w[illegible]

Kotwáls.

"duties and privileges continue unimpaired to this day. The *kotwál* "is the agricultural chief of a circle of villages, grouped together from "physical analogy, and called *kotwáiís*. In our maps and records these "jurisdictions are called *taallúqas*. The duties of a *kotwál* were not "only fiscal and criminal, but also military. In case of emergency he "was required to repair at the head of all the fighting men in the "*taallúqa* to the scene of danger. The people, if they wanted a pleader, "deputed the *kotwál*. * * * *His influence was "unbounded, and in a political crisis the people would watch his proceed- "ings and submit their judgment to his. Whatever course he took "they would be sure to follow. * * * * * * "These functionaries are remunerated in land free of rent, and when- "ever I found them I maintained their offices and emoluments entire."

Sikh divisions of district.

The following memoranda with regard to the Sikh estates in the district are quoted, with verbal alterations, from the Settlement Report, by Mr. Davies :—

Tahsíl Pathánkot.

Sujánpur.—Sardár Amar Singh Baggá, of Dharmkot, took this *taallúqa* from the *qánúngos* of Sujánpur. Mahárájá Ranjít Singh confiscated the country of the Sardár in 1808. It has since been *khálsa.*

Gharotá.—Formed part of Sardár Jai Singh Kanhaiyá's possessions Mahárájá Ranjít Singh took this tract of land from Mái Sadakour, (his-mother-in-law), widow of Sardár Gur Baksh Singh, son of Jai Singh, in 1821, and gave it in service *jágír* together with the *taallúqas* of Talipur, Káhnúwán and Kot Santokh Rái, &c., to Prince Sher Singh, who held it until his death, when it escheated to the Lahore *Darbár* in 1843.

Targarh.—Held in feudal *jágír* by the Veglia Sardárs, Jowáhir Singh, &c., under the Kanhaiyá Sardárs; a portion of it is still held by the Veglia family.

Táragarh.—Acquired and held as the preceding number. The Mahárájá seized this in 1813.

Sukhgarh.—Formed part of the possessions of the Baggá Sardárs, as No. Máhárájá Ranjít Singh gave it in *jágír* to Sardár Desá Singh Majíthiá on its acquistion in 1808. Subsequent to the completion of Mr. Davies' Settlement Report, it reverted to Government on the death of Sardár Lehná Singh Majíthiá, son of Desá Singh.

Parmánand.—As the preceding No. 5; the Sardár gave this up in 1847 when he left the Punjab.

Adálatgarh.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyá estate under the Mahárájá it was held in *jágír* by Mián Sobhá Singh of Jammú, and escheated to the Mahárájá on his death in 1830.

Villages of tahsíl Pathánkot formerly attached to the Kángrá district :—

I.—Mírthal,—17 villages—fell to the Kanhaiyá *misl* in 1759, from which, in 1812, it was wrested by Ranjít Singh.

II.—Garhotá, 7 villages—as above—was annexed by Ranjít Singh in 1803.

III.—Nangal Bhúr, 20 villages—as above.

IV.—Phulai, 21 villages, belonged to the Baggá Sardárs, from whom it was wrested by Ranjít Singh in 1813.

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divisions of the district.

V.—Pathánkot—19 villages—belonged to the Baggá Sardárs until 1807, when it fell by marriage portion to the Kanhaiyá *misl*. Ranjít Singh in 1808 added it to his dominions.

Tahsíl Gurdáspur.

Awánkh.—Same as No. I, Sujánpur.

Jandi Chauntrá.—Part of the Kanhaiyá estate; afterwards held in *jágír* by Sardár Gurdat Singh, Kaleka; escheated to Government in 1846.

Biánpur.—Formed part of the estate of the Kanhaiyá Sardárs; first in *jágír* to the widow of Nidhán Singh Kanhaiyá, and latterly in *jágír* to Rájá Dhián Singh; escheated to the *Darbár* in 1844.

Babbehálí.—Same as No. 9.

Durángla.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyá estate; granted by Mahárájá Ranjít Singh in *jágír* to the Sindhánwáliá Sardárs. Now with Government.

Bahrámpur.—Ditto ditto.

Tlibpur.—As No. 2.

Káhnuwán.—As No. 2.

Ghumman.—Formed part of the possessions of the Rámgarhiá Sardárs, from whom it was seized by Mahárájá Ranjít Singh in 1816; afterwards made over in *jágír* to Nau Nihál Singh; escheated to Government on his death.

Kot Santokh Rae.—As No. 2, Gharotá.

Joian.—*Jágír* of Sardár Lehná Singh; has now escheated to Government.

Adinánagar.—Founded as a cantonment by Adína Beg, Governor of the Punjab under Ahmad Shah Abdálí; he died in 1751 A.D; afterwards formed part of the Baggá Sardárs' estate.

Gurdáspur.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyá estate; the village of Gurdáspur was held in charitable grant by the Brahmin priests of Gurdáspur, who still retain a portion of it.

Jhabkara.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyá estate; afterwards granted in 1816 by Mahárájá Ranjít Singh to the Sodhís of Jhabkara, who still hold it in *jágír*.

Khundá.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyá estate, granted in *jágír* to the Khunda Sardárs, Jaimal Singh, &c., who still hold it.

Kalánaur.—This *taalluqá* derives its name from the famous town of Kalánaur, where Akbar ascended the throne; formed part of the Kanhaiyá estate, now in *jágír* to Rájá Dínanáth, granted in 1847 A. D.; was also in *jágír* to Prince Kharrak Singh.

Riárkí.—Formed part of the estate of the Rámgarhiá Sardárs; taken by Ranjít Singh in 1816 on the death of Sardár Jodh Singh.

Kádián.—Formed part of the estate of the Rámgarhia Sardárs, afterwards held in *jágír* by Sher Singh; escheated on his death.

Batálá.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyá estate, as No. 2, Gharotá

Fattehgarh.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyá estate, was then in *jágír* to Prince Kharrak Singh; escheated to Government on his death.

Chitaurgarh.—As above.

Kotli Surat Malhí.—Formed part of the estate of Sardár Juála Singh Padhániá; on his death in 1837 escheated to the Mahárájá's Government; afterwards in *jágír* to Rájá Suchet Singh, and reverted on his death.

Sháhpur.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyá estate, as No. 2; was held in *jágír* by Kángra Sardárs.

Dehr.—Formed part of the Kanhaiyá estate, formerly held by Charat Singh Randháva. The Sandhanwáliás got it from the Mahárájá; afterwards in *jágír* to Vír Singh Jalleváiá; reverted to Government 1848.

Dharmkot Baggá.—The seat of the Baggá Sardárs, as No. 1; lapsed to Government in 1847.

Bhagowál.—As No. 32; afterwards granted to Sardár Desá Singh by the Mahárájá in 1808; then in *jágír* to Sardár Goláb Singh, of Bhagowál, as a sub-grant from Lehná Singh; lapsed to Goverment, 1845, on Lehná Singh's death.

Rangar Nangal.—Possession of the Rangar Nangaliá Sardárs; Karm Singh was the original *Sardár*. The Rangar Nangal Sardárs rebelled in 1848, when it was confiscated. Rangar Nangal itself is now in *jágír* to Sardár Mangal Singh Rámgarhiá, as a recent grant made to him by the *Darbár*.

Khokowál.—Formed part of the Rámgarhiá *iláqa*; taken by Mahárájá Ranjít Singh in 1816.

Sri-Gobindpur.—Formed part of the estate of the Rámgarhiá Sardárs; taken by the Mahárájá from them in 1816.

Tahsíl Shakargarh.

Ghamrála.—This *talluqá* formed part of the dominions of Rájá Ranjít Deo of Jammú; in 1783 it was annexed by the Kanhaiyá family, in whose possession it remained till 1802, when it was seized by Ranjít Singh.

Adalgarh comprised 41 villages; belonged originally to Rájá Ranjít Deo of Jammú, from whom it was seized by Sardár Gurbaksh Singh, Kanhaiyá of Dode, in 1783 A. D.; in 1797 A.D. it was seized by Ranjít Singh on the death of the Sardár.

Taalluqá Hará comprised 16 villages; belonged to the Kanhaiyá family, from whom it was wrested by Ranjít Singh in 1794.

Talluqá Morlí (Bharr) comprised 22 villages; belonged to Rája Ranjít Deo of Jammú; was seized by Sardár Gurbakhsh Singh in 1773, and eventually by Rájá Ranjít Singh in 1799.

Taalluqá Khánowál, 33 villages, belonged to Rájá Ranjít Deo of Jammú, from whom it was seized in 1780 by Sardár Gurbakhsh Singh, Kanhaiyá of Dode, a few years subsequent to whose death it fell to Ranjít Singh, 1800.

Dúdhi Chak, 32 villages, belonged to Rájá Ranjít Deo of Jammú; in 1760 it was taken by the Kanhaiyá Sardárs, and from them by Ranjít Singh in 1795.

Chhamál, 11 villages, belonged to the Jammú Sardárs, from whom it was taken by the Kanhaiyá Sardárs, and eventually by Ranjít Singh in 1812 A.D.

Sukka, 25 villages, belonged to the Rájá of Jasrotá until 1810, when it was taken by the Kanhaiyá Sardárs, and in 1813 by Ranjít Singh.

Ilch [illegible], 22 villages, belonged to the Jammú Rájás, from whom it [illegible] 1756 by the Rájá of Jasrotá; in 1771 it fell to the Kanh[illegible] in 1801 it was seized by Ranjít Singh.

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divisions of the district.

Baherián, 11 villages, belonged to Jammú; was taken by the Jasrotá Rájá in 1749 A.D., by the Kanhiayá Sardárs in 1761, and by Ranjít Singh in 1794.

Shakargarh, 35 villages, belonged to the Jammú Rájás, from whom wrested in 1761 by the Kanhaiyá Sardárs. In 1795 A.D. Ranjít Singh seized the *taalluqá*.

Masrúr, 32 villages, belonged to the Jasrotá Rájás, from whom it was taken in 1811 by the Kanhaiyá Sardárs; in 1813 annexed by Ranjít Singh.

Manga, 20 villages, belonged to the Jammú Rájás; in 1769 the Kanhaiyá Sardárs took it, and in 1804 Ranjít Singh annexed it.

Búra Dalla, 49 villages, belonged to the Jammú Rajás; in 1778 the Kanhaiyá Sardárs took it; in 1821 Ranjít Singh annexed it.

Fatehpur, 7 villages, as above; taken by Ranjít Singh in 1811.

Thíkrián, 7 villages as above; annexed by Ranjít Singh in 1802.

Melú Selú, five villages as above; annexed by Ranjít Singh in 1805.

Ghurála, 13 villages as above; annexed by Ranjít Singh in 1817.

Sahári, 18 villages, belonged originally to the Jammú Rájás, from whom wrested in 1768 by the Dode Sardárs; in 1802 was annexed by Ranjít Singh.

Bulákí, 29 villages, belonged to the Bhangí Sardárs until 1746, when the Kanhaiyá Sardárs obtained possession; in 1791 it was annexed by Ranjít Singh.

Dode, 34 villages, belonged to the Jammú Sardárs, from whom it was wrested in 1751 by the Dode Sardars; in 1786 it was annexed by Ranjít Singh.

Kot Nainá, 54 villages, belonged to the Jammú Rájás, and was taken by the Kanhaiyá Sardárs in 1754, and eventually by Ranjít Singh in 1788.

Bhíkkhú Chak, 14 villages, belonged originally to the Jammú Sardárs; in 1780 the Kanhaiyá Sardárs obtained possession; in 1805 it fell to Ranjít Singh.

Julálá, 7 villages as above; fell to Ranjít Singh in 180[illegible].

Chak Andar.

Taallúqá Narot, 65 villages, belonged to the Jammú Rájás. After the Imperial *subadár* had withdrawn, Adíná Beg, the founder of Dínanagar, was deputy for this tract. In 1769 the Kanhaiyá Sardárs took the *taallúqá* which they held till 1797, when it was annexed by Ranjít Singh.

Kattúr, 18 villages as above; in 1785 it fell to Ranjít Singh.

British rule.

The district did not take its present form until 1862. The extreme northern portion (the Bárí Duáb, including the hilly tract now belonging to this district, except Dalhousie), and Pathánkot, together with 83 villages in the plains, were ceded to the British in 1846 together with the Jalandhar Duáb. They were attached to Kángrá, and as part of that district, were brought under settlemennt by Mr. Barnes. In 1849, however, when the Bárí Duáb was anexed, it was thought advisable to tran[illegible] [illegible]own of Pathánkot, and its strip of plain villages, [illegible] [illegible]strict in

British rule.

the plains. At first the upper portion of the Bárí Duáb was formed into a district having its head-quarters at Batálá, and composed of the two *tahsils* or *parganahs* of Batálá and Adínanagar or Dínanagar, to the latter of which was added the territory transferred from Kángra. In 1855, the trans-Rávi *parganáh* of Shakargarh was added to the district, and shortly afterwards the internal arrangement of the district was modified by the creation of a new *tahsíl* having its head-quarters at Pathánkot. It included the northern portion of the Bári Duáb and the trans-Rávi *parganáh* of Narot. At the same time the head-quarters of the district were transferred to Gurdáspur. The district was then formed as follows :—

Tahsíl Pathánkot in the north-east.
,, Shakargarh—trans-Rávi except Narot.
,, Gurdáspur—the central portion of the Bári Duáb.
,, Bátalá—the southern do. do.

In August 1861, the hills upon which lies the Dalhousie sanitarium, having been before acquired from the Chanbá State, were transferred from the Kángrá to the Gurdáspur district ; and in the following year this transfer was supplemented by the further transfer t the district of the strip of hill country already described as lying tween the Rávi and Chakkí and intervening between Dalhousie d the plains. In April 1867, the Batálá *tahsíl* was transferr o Amritsar, but was re-transferred to Gurdáspur on 1st April 18

The Mutiny.

The owing account of the events of 1857 is taken from the Punjab M iny Report. One of the first precautions adopted here by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Naesmyth, was to send his Rs. 7,00,000 of treasure into the fort of Govindgarh at Amritsar. It was put under a guard of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, and run through the 44 miles on the night of the 20th May by relays of *bhylis*, or light two-bullock carts. On the 3rd June, a feeling of still greater security was created in the station by the dismissal of the detachment of the 59th Na e Infantry to join its head-quarters at Amritsar. Its place over the easury was taken by a party of the police battalion, from which c s also guards had been furnished to the houses of all European residents until the 59th left. The jail was carefully watched, and interv ews between the prisoners and any of their friends forbidden, lest any design to break jail should be formed. There was an extraordinary number of Hindustánís in this district, mostly employed on the works of the Bárí Duáb Canal, which has its head-qurters at Mádhopur. This public enterprise had not hitherto attracted natives of the Punjab in the proportion that might have been expected. Many of the native clerks, contractors, and workmen were natives of Hindustán. As such, it was needful to watch them closely, and to resort to espionage that any projected disturbance might be stifled at once. Two civil officers, Hindustánís of some rank in the Government service, fell under such serious suspicion that they were removed to other places, and ulterior measures against them were at one time contemplated. It was impossible to guard the river thoroughly here, as it was frequently fordable, and owing to its proximity to the mountains, was taken ... liability to sudden freshets, no dependence could be p ... iyá Sardárs, and ... rier. However, all stray beams and

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The Mutiny.

planks which could be bound up in rafts were cleared away, all the boats but two were withdrawn or scuttled, and on receipt of the news of the Jhelum mutiny on the 7th July these two were also sunk. The river was therefore considered temporarily impassable. Two days after this, came tidings of the march of the 46th Native Infantry and wing of the 9th Light Cavalry in mutiny from Siálkot towards Gurdáspur. The news had been also telegraphed to Brigidier-General Nicholson, who was lying at Amritsar with his movable column. The signaller was drunk, and the message was not delivered, but an express sent by mail-cart reached early in the morning. He was earnestly requested to intercept the mutineers, and, with his characteristic energy, he started the same evening with 6 guns under Captain Bourchier, 600 men of Her Majesty's 52 Foot, some raw Sikh levies, and a few half-disciplined Sikh-horse.

To the commercial men of Amritsar and Lahore the absence of a railway was compensated for by the hundreds of native gigs, or *ekkas*, which ply unceasingly between the two cities. On the day in question the district officers of both places were ordered to seize every *ekka*, *bhyli*, and pony that was to be seen, and to des[illegible]tch them under police guards to General Nicholson's camp at Amritsa[illegible]n urgent public service. The vehicles, on their arrival there, were pro[illegible]ptly loaded with British soldiers, and the force started at dusk fo[illegible]urdáspur, which is at a distance of 44 miles from Amritsar, [illegible]ing it at 3 P. M. of the 11th July. It was joined, at Batálá, by [illegible] Roberts, Commissioner, and Captain Perkins, Assistant Comm[illegible]ioner of Amritsar. The next day General Nicholson was told tha[illegible] the mutineers had crossed to the left bank of the Rávi by the ford at Trimmú. He marched and met them drawn up in line near the river. The 9th Light Cavalry charged the artillery fearlessly on both flanks and cut down some of the gunners; the 46th Native Infantry advanced boldly to take the guns in the face of a storm of grape which mowed them down by scores, and it was not till the 52nd leaped out on them with the bayonet that they turned and fled. The remn[illegible]t of the mutinous force took refuge in an island, where they erecte[illegible] battery for their gun and collected their women and their spoil. At daylight on the 16th July they were attacked in this their last stronghold. Numbers were drowned or shot in the water, many [illegible]ere killed in the flight, and the prisoners were all executed by martial law. On the 18th the column returned to Gurdáspur. Many of the mutineers were brought in by the villagers and executed by Captain Adams, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Naesmyth in commission. Most of the party that escaped to Jammu were made over to us by the Maháràjá's officers, and tried by Lieutenant MacMahon and Captain Adams at Bhikho Chak. During the first week in August a remnant numbering about 25 men of the 26th Native Infantry from Lahore found their way into the swamps of this district. They were all killed by a party of the new levy under Messrs. Garbett and Hanna, of the Canal Department, and by a separate little party of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry under Major Jackson, who was seriously wounded. The raising of the levy was an important part of the work of the district officers. It was entrusted to Captain Adams, and the force was pronounced one of the best bodies of men that had been

The Mutiny.

recently raised in the Punjab. On this head Mr. Naesmyth makes the following remarks:—

"This general enlistment was one of the most popular, as it was among the most effective measures adopted by Government, and contributed in a vast degree to link the popular feeling in this part of the country with the British cause. A mutual interest and sympathy was created to support that cause, which had now become common; deep and earnest were the aspirations which vibrated in every homestead, and evinced that the military spirit of the nation had been gratified, and afforded an assurance that its valiant sons would not be backward in vindicating the trust bestowed."

List of District Officers.

The following table shows the officers who have held charge of the district since annexation for the respective periods marked against each:—

Name of Deputy Commissioner.	From	To
H. P. Fane, Esquire ...	27th March 1849 ...	14th January 1850.
Majo[illegible] E. Lake ...	15th January 1850 ...	3rd December 1851.
Lord [illegible]illiam Hay ...	4th December 1851 ...	31st August 1852.
G. Pa[illegible]er, Esquire ...	1st September 1852 ...	October 1852.
Capta[illegible] J. R. Beechor ...	November 1852 ...	September 1853.
H. R. [illegible]adocks, Esquire ...	October 1853 ...	1st June 1856.
J. Naesmyth, Esquire ...	2nd June 1856 ...	August 1860.
Major [illegible] Graham ...	August 1860 ...	November 1862.
R. Egerton, Esquire ...	November 1862 ...	March 1863.
H. E. Perkins, Esquire ...	March 1863 ...	November 1863.
Captai[illegible] G. Lewin ...	November 1863 ...	20th December 1864.
Major [illegible] Young ...	21st December 1864...	30th June 1867.
Captai[illegible] F. J. Miller ...	1st July1867 ...	29th September 1867.
Major [illegible]. Young ...	30th September 1867	20th November 1867.
Captain F. Millar ...	21st November 1867	20th December 1867.
Captain W. G. Davies ...	21st December 1867...	11th March 1870.
H. W. Steel, Esquire ...	12th March 1870 ...	9th February 1871.
Capt[illegible] E. R. Conolly ...	10th February 1871 ...	24th February 1871.
Colo[illegible] J. M. Cripps ...	25th February 1871...	1st March 1871.
H. [illegible]teel, Esquire ...	2nd March 1871 ...	5th May 1871.
Maj[illegible]. J. Millar ...	6th May 1871 ...	8th May 1871.
H. W. Steel, Esquire ...	9th May 1871 ...	15th June 1871.
Colonel J. Fendoll ...	16th June 1871 ...	10th August 1872.
G. Smyth, Esquire ...	11th August 1872 ...	19th September 1872.
Colonel J. Fendoll ...	20th September 1872	24th March 1873.
R. T. Burney, Esquire ...	25th March 1873 ...	2nd May 1876.
G. M. Ogilvie, Esquire ...	3rd May 1876 ...	2nd August 1876.
R. T. Burney, Esquire ...	3rd August 1876 ...	6th March 1877.
R. W. Trafford, Esquire ...	7th March 1877 ...	2nd April 1877.
Colonel F. J. Millar ...	3rd April 1877 ...	5th October 1878.
J. W. Gardiner, Esquire ...	6th October 1878 ...	4th November 1880.
J. C. Brown, Esquire ...	5th November 1880 ...	19th November 1880.
J. W. Gardiner, Esquire ...	20th November 1880	3rd January 1881.
Colonel F. J. Millar ...	4th January 1881 ...	5th July 1881.
J. W. Gardiner, Esquire ...	6th July 1881 ...	27th December 1881.
Colonel E. P. Gurdon ...	28th December 1881...	4th June 1882.
T. Troward, Esquire ...	5th June 1882 ...	20th July 1882.
W. Clark, Esquire ...	21st July 1882 ...	4th October 1882.
Colonel A. Harcourt ...	5th October 1882 ...	...

Development since annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from table No. II, which gives some of the leading statistics for five yearly periods, so far as they are

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available; while most of the other Tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Chapter III,

Statistical

Distribution of population.

Table No. V gives separate statistics for each *tahsíl* and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II of the Census Report of 1881:—

Percentage of total population who live in villages	Persons	... ...	90·12
	Males	... ...	90·35
	Females	... ...	89·85
Average rural population per village	...	... ...	329
Average total population per village and town	...	... ...	363
Number of villages per 100 square miles	...	... ...	125
Average distance from village to village, in miles	...	... ...	0·96
Density of population per square mile of	Total area	Total population	452
		Rural population	407
	Cultivated area	Total population	616
		Rural population	555
	Culturable area	Total population	558
		Rural population	503
Number of resident families per occupied house	Villages	... ...	1·69
	Towns	... ...	1·47
Number of persons per occupied house	Villages	... ...	7·70
	Towns	... ...	5·50
Number of persons per resident family	Villages	... ...	4·55
	Towns	... ...	3·74

Migration and birth-place of population.

Table No. VI shows the principal districts and states with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by *tahsíls*. Further details will be found in Table No. XI and in supplementary Tables C to H of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II of Chapter III of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 83,232, of whom 31,528 are males and 51,704 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Punjab is 106,681, of whom 44,798 are males and 61,883 females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place:—

Proportion per mille of total population.	Gain.	Loss.
Persons	101	120
Males	71	101
Females	137	104

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e of population.

Born in	Proportion per mille of resident population.								
	Rural Population.			Urban Population.			Total Population.		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
The District	937	872	908	846	787	818	929	868	899
The Province	981	989	976	948	958	953	978	968	973
India	1,000	1,000	1,006	1,000	1,900	1,000	1,000	[illegible]000	1,000
Asia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	[illegible]000	1,000

The following remarks on the migration to and from [illegible]urdáspur are taken from the Census Report :—

"Gurdáspur is another of the very densely populated d[illegible]icts ; and the pressure is still greater than the figures would show, o[illegible]g to the inclusion of a considerable area of hill. The culturable area [illegible]ng scanty, an unusually large proportion of its population exists other[illegible]e than by agriculture, and responds readily to any special demand for [illegible]bour, such as existed in Ráwalpindí and Jehlam at the time of the Census. The only districts it takes from are Hushiárpur, and to a much less extent Jalandhar and Sialkot, all three of which have a population more dense than its own; while it sends surplus population in enormous numbers to the rapidly developing district of Lahore, and in smaller numbers to every other district in the neighbourhood, the excess of emigration over immigration increasing generally as the density of population of the receiving district is smaller. Emigration on the whole exceeds immigration by 25 per cent.—a figure which would be raised to 69 per cent. were the famine-stricken fugitives from Kashmír deducted. It is noticeable in the case of the neighbouring districts how much of both emigration and immigration is reciprocal, but more especially of the latter."

Increase and
crease of popula-
tion.

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Actuals.	1855 ..	..	..	..	470
	1868 ..	906,126	501,247	453,697	490
	1881 ..	823,695	445,798	472,487	452
Percentages.	1868 on 1855	..	..	..	105
	1881 on 1868	90·90	88·94	93·34	92

The figures in the margin show the population of the district as it stood [illegible]t the three enumerations of 1855, 1868, and 1881. Unfortunately the boundaries of the district have changed so much since the Census of 1855 that it is impossible to compare the figures for that year for the district as a whole ; but the density of population as then ascertained probably did not differ much over the two areas. Of that portion of the district as compos[illegible]d in 1868, which also belonged to it in 185[illegible] (including 1,880 villages), the population may be contrasted as shown in the margin.

Years.	Population.
1855 ..	572,346
1868 ..	655,362

These figures show an increase in the interval between the two enumerations of 83,016, or 12·66 per cent. upon the population in 1855. The Deputy Commissioner in his report upon the Census of 1868 is inclined to believe that this increase is apparent rather than real, and attributable in a great measure to the superior correctness

Increase and decrease of population.

of the enumeration effected at the time of the later Census. It is not, however, in any degree out of proportion with the increase shown in other districts similarly situated, and there appears to be no reason for supposing that in this district, more than others, the returns of 1855 are defective. The enumeration effected in 1868 was believed by the Deputy Commissioner to be as correct as could possibly be expected. An increase in the population is attested by a considerable extension of cultivation. Upon this point the Deputy Commissioner in the report already alluded to writes as follows:—

"This has always been one of the best cultivated districts in the Panjab. At the last Census, 68 per cent. of the whole area was under tillage, yet the increase of population, combined with the stimulus to cultivation given by rising prices and increased facilities for irrigation, yielded by the opening of the Bárí Duáb Canal, have led to no less than 22,000 out of the 74,000 acres then still available for tillage being reclaimed, as also to nearly 15,000 acres of land classed at the time of the Census as "barren." So that now 72 per cent. of the whole area is cultivated."

It will be seen that the annual decrease of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 90 for males, 53 for females, and 73 for persons, at which rate the male population would be halved in 76·8 years, the female in 130·7 years, and the total population in 94·5 years. Supposing the same rate of decrease to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds, as shown in the margin.

Years.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1881	823,7	445,8	377,9
1882	817,7	441,8	375,9
1883	811,7	437,8	373,9
1884	805,8	433,9	371,9
1885	799,9	430,0	370,0
1886	794,0	426,1	368,0
1887	788,2	422,3	366,1
1888	782,5	418,5	364,1
1889	776,7	414,8	362,2
1890	771,1	411,1	360,3
1891	765,4	407,4	358,4

Nor is it improbable that the rate of decrease will be sustained as the district is over-populated, the exceptional immigration from Kashmír caused by the late famine will, perhaps, never recur, while the extension of canal irrigation in the Panjab plains will almost certainly open up a field for the surplus population of the submontane tracts. The decrease in urban population since 1868 has been greater even than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 89 for urban and 91 for total population. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI.

Tahsil.	Total population. 1868.	Total population. 1881.	Percentage of population of 1881 on that of 1868.
Gurdaspur	245,198	208,228	85
Batála	250,532	255,131	102
Pathánkot with Da[illegible]	163,493	140,825	86
Shakargarh	245,534	219,511	89
Total	904,757	823,695	91

* These figures [illegible] with the published figures of the Census Report of 1[illegible] district. They are taken from the registers in the [illegible] are the best figures now available.

Within the district the increase or decrease of population since 1868 for the various *tahsíls* is shown in the margin. On this subject the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in his [illegible] trict Census of 1881:—

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Rájpúts are very exclusive, and hence often find difficulty in marrying their children suitably."

Mr. Gardiner says:—

"Many of the Rájpúts probably regret the good old days of female infanticide. It is not uncommon for a young girl to be married to a decrepit old man. Any suitor of the proper tribe is welcomed."

Infirmities.

Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm.

Infirmity.	Males	Females
Insane	4	3
Blind	51	54
Deaf and dumb	21	14
Leprous	5	2

European and Eurasian population.

The figures given below show the composition of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables Nos. IIIA, IX, and XI of the Census Report for 1881:—

	Details.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Races of Christian population.	Europeans and Americans	171	113	284
	Eurasians	14	8	22
	Native Christians	100	57	157
	Total Christians	285	178	463
Language.	English	191	110	301
	Other European languages	...	...	...
	Total European languages	191	110	301

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII of Chapter IV of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy; and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chapter V, and the distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by *tahsíls* is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Food of the people.

The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 187[illegible]:—

"The following grains form the staple food of the people of this district:—

Description of grain.	When sown.	When harvested.	When rain is essential to them.	When [illegible]llure or excessive [illegible] causes injury.
Wheat, *Barra*, Barley	October	April	September, October, December, January, and February.	September, October, December, January, and February.
Masur, Gram	15th September to 15th October.	Do.	September, October, December, and January.	September, October, December, and January.

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Social an[d] Religious L[ife].

Food of the peo[ple].

Description of grain.	When sown.	When harvested.	When rain is essential to them.	When failure or excessive rain causes injury.
Indian corn *Mandal* *Kodra* *Sawank* *Kangni* *Charri* *Bajra* *Moth* *Mung* *Mah*	July	October	June, July, August, September, and October.	June, July August, September and October.
Rice	April	October ..	April, May, June, August, September, and October.	April, May, June, July August, September, and October.

Description of Grain.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.
	Sers.	Sers.
Wheat	250	550
Barley	125	100
Berra (mixed grains)	125	100
Indian corn	300	100
Rice and *kodra*	200	200
Other inferior grains	460	50
Pulses	40	100
Total	1,500	1,200

"The statement shown in the margin is an estimate of the consumption of food-grains in a year by an average family of agriculturists and non-agriculturists consisting of five persons, one old person, man and wife, and two children."

General statis[tics] and distributi[on of] religions.

Table No. VII shows the numbers in each *tahsil* and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the Census of 1881, and [Ta]ble No. XLIII gives similar figures for towns. Tables Nos. III, III[A,] IIIB, of the Report of that Census give further details on the sub[ject]. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindus, are fully discussed in Part I, Chapter IV of the Census Report.

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total population.
Hindu	4,368	4,315	4,362
Sikh	919	513	879
Jain		10	1
Musalman	4,711	5,126	4,752
Christian	2	36	6

The distribution of every 1,000 of the Musalman population by sect is shown in the margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table No. IIIA of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII, Chapter IV of the Report, so very imperfect tha[t] it is not worthwhile to reproduce them here.

Sect.	Rural population.	Total population.
Sunnis	988	987
Shiahs	2·9	2·5
Wahhabis	0·5	1·3
Others and unsp[ecified]	9·6	8·3

Table N[o]. IX shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Punjab and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of plac[e] to enter here into any disquisition on the general

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Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

question. The general distribution of religions by *tahsils* can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII. About 1876 Swámí Daiyá Nand Saraswati visited Gurdáspur and founded a branch of the Arya Samaj, which now includes about 40 members. The head quarters of the sect is at Gurdáspur, where they have acquired land and built a temporary place of worship. Their tenets are too well known to need explanation. Their principle is to worship God only and to abhor idols. They consider themselves a sect of Hindus.

Religious houses.

There are numerous religious houses throughout the district. Some of the Hindu houses, such as the one at Pindori (near Tálibpur) are known throughout India; and the Gurdáspur Brahmins have a daughter-house in Cabul itself. There are religious institutions representing many phases of Indian history—old Hindu houses, Muhammadan shrines dating from the Empire, Sikh shrines and *dharmsálás* of different sects, some in ruins, some decaying, some flourishing, some of good repute, some of questionable repute, as the shrine at Rattar Chattar, or the *dharmsála* the *mohant* of which poisoned himself in jail while lying under a charge of m[illegible].

Siálkot American Mission in Gurdáspur.

In January 1874, Mr. Gordon was sent by the "Siálkot Mission" (American United Presbyterian) to found a mission station under their general care at Gurdáspur. The field embraced all that part of Gurdáspur district lying east of the Rávi and north of the Batála *tahsil*. Previous to 1876, John Clement, native catechist, was located here for four years, and was occasionally visited by members of the Siálkot Mission. From that date Mr. Gordon was in sole charge until the beginning of 1883, when, on account [illegible] the enlargement of the work, the field was divided, Revd. A. B. [illegible]dwell taking the Gurdáspur *tahsíl*, and Mr. Gordon taking the P[illegible]nkot *tahsíl*. The present staff is sixteen in number, all Christians; [illegible] these two are licensed preachers; two others are pursuing their theological studies at the Mission Institute in Siálkot. Miss Gordon and Mrs. S. E. Jonhson aided by a Bible woman, give attention to the women. They superintend a Zenáná Hospital in Gurdáspur city, with about 100 in-door, and 1,200 out-door patients in the course of a year. The remainder of the staff are catechists, scripture-readers, teachers, &c. During the 7½ years ending April 1st 1883, 114 adults and 44 infants were baptized; 34 members were received on certificate and profession; 10 removed to other places; 8 died; 3 apostatized; 7 were suspended, of whom 6 were restored. The Christian community, including a few not detailed above, now numbers 180. They mostly li[illegible] and support themselves in their native villages. The largest numb[illegible] (79) live in Awánkhá near Dínanagar; Khaira has 37; and the[illegible] are a few Christians in 11 other villages. Church buildings hav[illegible] been erected at Gurdáspur, Awánkhá and Khairá. Three Ruling Elders have been ordained, and ecclesiastical Government organised. The Mission schools are noticed below.

[illegible] Mission.

The Batála Church Mission occupies the Batála *tahsíl* as a mission field. The head-quarters of the Mission are at Batálá, with out-stations at Fatehgarh, Sri-Govindpur and Dehrá Nának. The Mission staff consists of one European and one Native Clergyman, three Catechists and four Christian teachers. Batálá is also occupied by the Church of England Zenáná Missionary Society. Zenáná work

Chapter III. — Social and Religious Life.

was commenced in 1876. The present staff consists of Miss C. M. Tucker, Honorary Missionary, and two Bible women; the Mission Schools are noticed below. Table No. VIII shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *tahsíl* and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures. The Dogrí is of course spoken by emigrants from Jammu, where it is the prevailing language. And all along the foot of the hills peculiar dialects are spoken, which result from the fusion of the hill and plains population.

Language.

Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindustani	23
Dogri	987
Kashmiri	23
Panjabi	8,910
Pushtu	1
All Indian languages	9,996
Non-Indian languages	4

Education.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education as ascertained at the Census of 1881 for each religion and for the total population of each *tahsíl*. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the Census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

	Education.	Rural population	Total population.
Males.	Under instr ction	125	167
	Can read an write	297	392
Females.	Under instruction	2·1	4·7
	Can read and write	4·0	17·1

The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin. The Siálkot Mission (Gurdáspur branch) has two small unaided schools—one in Khairá with about 10 pupils, boys and girls, and one in Awánkhá, in which 15 boys and 15 girls are taught separately. In both places the Church buildings are used as school-houses. Only primary vernacular education is given. Non-Christians are admitted, though the schools are mainly designed for Christians. The pupils are mostly from the poorest classes. In Khairá there is one teacher, in Awánkhá two, under the immediate supervision of the Ruling Elder of the place. In neither school does the monthly expense exceed Rs. 20. The Christians Boys' Boarding School and College at Batálá, which is attached to the Batálá Mission, was established by the Revd. F. H. Baring on the 1st April 1878, and was affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1880. The institution is intended for the sons of Christians who are able to pay moderate fees, covering *at least the*

Mission Schools.

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	..	..
Native Christians	75	17
Hindus	3,608	24
Musulmans	3,092	116
Sikhs	660	20
Others	3	..
Children of agriculturists	3,995	10
" of non-agriculturists	3,433	167

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ion Schools.

boarding expenses of the pupils. The main building of the institution was formerly a palace built by Mahárájá Sher Singh, and is now rented from the Government on a long lease. The educational staff at present consists of a European Principal, a Head Master, a *maulvi*, and two assistant teachers. The number of pupils in 1882 was 38. The objects of the institution are to give a thoroughly good education morally, physically, and intelectually to the Christian youth of North India. There are also Anglo-Vernacular Mission Schools in the cities of Batálá and Fatehgarh, and Vernacular Schools in six villages. They contain altogether 236 pupils. The Church of England Zenána Missionary Society has three Girls' Schools for Mahomedans in Batálá City, and two in villages. The number of pupils is 69.

ty or wealth of e people.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available; and Table No. XXXIV gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. In 1882-83 the assessments were absurdly low:

Assessment.		1869-70	1870-71	1871-72
Class I	Number taxed	768	1,916	1,197
	Amount of tax	71,569	19,793	9,983
Class II	Number taxed	193	220	424
	Amount of tax	4,007	5,921	[illegible]
Class III	Number taxed	70	153	118
	Amount of tax	8,226	5,967	3,339
Class IV	Number taxed	2	73	..
	Amount of tax	330	3,942	..
Class V	Number taxed	11	55	
	Amount of tax	11	5,147	
Total	Number taxed	1,035	1,517	1,739
	Amount of tax	15,132	40,770	19,086

Rs. 7,755. A vigorous effort was made, and the assessments were raised to over Rs. 15,000. There were 525 objections, but not two per cent. of the appeals from the orders in these cases were accepted. It was shown that there is in this district a very large class of exceedingly well-to-do men who have their bonds by the hundred; on the other hand, the peasantry are very deeply involved, it being calculated that 75 per cent. are in the hands of the *baniyás*. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 between towns of over and villages of under 5,000 souls is shown in the margin. But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses ..	123	301	142	304
Amount of fees ..	2,485	4,605	2,407	4,975

are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below in Section D of this Chapter.

SECTION C.—TRIBES AND CASTES; AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Chapter III, C.

Tribes and Castes; and Leading Families.

Statistics of tribes and castes.

Table No. IX gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Punjab, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Gurdáspur are distinguished by no local peculiarities; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI of the Census Report for 1881.

Local distribution of castes and tribes.

The Census statistics of caste were not compiled for *tahsils*, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available. But the general distribution of the more important landowning tribes may be broadly described as follows:—

Jats.—The Jats hold the whole, or almost the whole, of the upper or *bángar* portion of the Duáb, the Muhammadans being more frequent in the upper portion nearer to the hills, while in the *tahsil* of Batálá they are almost universally Sikhs. A few of them form strong and united colonies, but the greater number are scattered here and there in detached communities. In the three *tahsils* of Gurdáspur, Batálá and Pathánkot (as constituted at the time of Mr. Davies' Settlement), the Jats hold the following number of villages:—

Hindu or Sikh	375
Musalmán	147

In the Shakargarh *tahsil*, they hold—

Hindu and Sikhs	124 villages.
Musalmáns	34 do.

Rájpúts.—Almost the whole submontane portion of the district is in the hands of Hindu Rájpúts. In the Shakargarh *tahsil* and that part of the Pathánkot *tahsil* which lies beyond the Rávi, they hold 245 out of 848 villages. In the Bárí Duáb the possessions of the Hindu Rájpúts extend to the bed of the Rávi branch of the Chakkí. There are in the Bárí Duáb (exclusive of the mountain tract received after Settlement from Kángrá) 77 villages of Hindu Rájpúts. The Musalmán Rájpúts are found principally on the banks of the Rávi and Biás; they hold Cis-Rávi 108 and Trans-Rávi 57 villages. They are not good cultivators; the Hindus indeed seldom work with their own hands. The submontane villages, however, are large in area, and have an appearance of comfort.

Brahmans.—As agriculturists, the Brahmans hold in this district 27 villages in the Bárí Duáb, and 64 to the west of the Rávi.

Gújars.—The Gújars of this district are exclusively Musalmán. They hold Cis-Rávi 82 and Trans-Rávi 191 villages. They share with the Rájpúts the lowlying lands upon the bank of the Biás and Rávi.

Patháns.—The Patháns hold 40 villages in the Bárí Duáb, and 35 beyond the Rávi. They are thickest on the Biás.

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Other proprietary tribes.—Of other tribes possessing proprietary rights in the district, the following are the most important:—

Minor Proprietary Castes.

Name.	Number of villages, Cis-Rávi.	Number of villages, Trans-Rávi.
Khatrí	17	1
Aráín	31	2
Saini and Kambo ..	21	26
Saiyad	17	8
Kalál	10	3

and Rájpút tribes.

The figures below show the principal Jat and Rájpút tribes as returned at the Census of 1881. The more important of them are separately described in the report on that Census. In the figures now given, 4,951 Jats are shown under both Sarái and Sindhú, 2,080 Rájpúts under both Manhás and Raghubansí, and 3,712 Rájpúts under both Bhágar and Salahriá, the same people having returned both headings in each case. A few smaller instances of double headings are also included:—

Sub-divisions of Jats.

Name.	*Number.*	*Name.*	*Number.*
Aulakh ...	1,535	Káhlon ...	7,376
Athwál ...	1,188	Khokhar ...	1,310
Bains ...	3,330	Virk ...	1,687
Bájwá ...	1,851	Varáich ...	1,476
Buttar ...	1,313	Samrá ...	1,249
Pannún ...	1,884	Badh ...	1,389
Cháhal ...	3,627	Riár ...	2,927
Chímah ...	1,350	Sánsí ...	1,232
Dhániwál ...	2,259	Sarviá ...	1,063
Deo ...	984	Kokráyá ...	4,031
Dhillon ...	1,136	Khaire ...	2,266
Randhává ...	13,030	Ghumman ...	1,291
Sindhu ...	4,996	Kádrí ...	2,148
Siddhú ...	2,881	Lailí ...	2,248
Sará ...	5,063	Handál ...	4,694
Gurá ...	4,823	Panwár ...	2,287
Gill ...	3,593	Manj ...	1,599

Sub-divisions of Rájpúts.

Bhattí ...	9,749	Manj ...	1,154
Bhágar ...	3,712	Nárú ...	1,565
Thákar ...	937	Attar ...	2,586
Chuhán ...	1,632	Kashap ...	1,195
Raghubansí ...	3,716	Lalotre ...	2,319
Salahriá ...	7,611	Lakhanpál ...	1,272
Khokhar ...	1,785	Harchand ...	2,510
Kátal ...	2,645	Awán ...	1,210
Manhás ...	5,590		

ir Sáhib Dayál
, K.C.S.I., of
shen Kot.

Rájá Sáhib Dayál is of a respectable Brahmin family, whose ancestors were in the service of the Emperors of Delhi. His father Rallia Rám, was a well educated man, and was placed by Mahárájá Ranjít Singh in charge of the Customs Department, where he displayed great energy in the performance of his duties. He introduced reforms, and largely increased the revenue from the salt mines of Pind Dádan Khán. He held other offices of trust and honour, and

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Tribes and Castes; and Leading Families.

Rája Sir Sáhib Dayál Singh, K.C.S.I., of Kishen Kot.

received a *jágír* of Rs. 11,000 in the Jandiala *iláqa*, with a Persian title of honour. Rájá Sáhib Dayál, who was born in 1801, is the second son of Misr Rallia Rám. He first entered the Sikh service as a *munshi* in the Customs Department under his father, and in 1832 was transferred to the Pay Master's office of the regular army. In 1839, he was made chief of the Customs of Jalandhar, and held this appointment till the close of the Sutlej campaign. In 1847, when the outbreak at Multán took place, Sáhib Dayál, then *kárdár* of Jhang, raised a force of irregulars, who, with part of the 14th Dragoon Guards, vigorously attacked the rebels and drove them into the swollen Chináb, where more than half the number were drowned, and those who escaped the sword and the river were taken as prisoners to Lahore. Throughout the war the services of Sáhib Dayál and his father were important and numerous. They preserved order in the Rachná and in part of the Chhaj Duáb, and furnished large supplies of grain to the British army on its march. In November, Sáhib Dayál was selected by the Resident to accompany the head-quarters camp of the British army on the part of the *Darbár*. He procured excellent information of the movements of the enemy; and kept the army well supplied with provisions. He afterwards proceeded to join the force of Colonel Taylor, and on the submission of the principal rebels, was useful in disarming the country. On annexation of the Punjab, the *jágír* of Rs. 1,100 of Rallia Rám, with a cash allowance of Rs. 6,900, was maintained to him, and to Sáhib Dayál was confirmed his *jágír* of Rs. 5,180, with a cash allowance of Rs. 2,800. The Lahore Government had few servants so able as Rallia Rám and Sáhib Dayál, and it had none as honest. They were, in the last corrupt days of the administration, almost the only men who manfully and faithfully did their duty, and who had the wisdom to understand and support the enlightened policy of the British Resident. In 1849, both Rallia Rám and Sáhib Dayál left the Panjab on a pilgrimage to the holy cities. Rallia Rám, who had been made a *diwán* by the Sikh Government of 1847, was in 1851 created a Rájá, and Sáhib Dayál also received the same title. Rája Rallia Rám never returned to the Panjab, and died in Benaras in April 1864. Rája Sáhib Dayál came back in 1851, and has since resided in Kishenkot, a town of which he may be said to be the founder, and where he had, at his own expense, built a *sarái*, three temples, a tank and 5 wells. During the mutinies of 1857, Rája Sahib Dayál, by his advice and actions, showed his loyalty to Government, and received a *khillat* of Rs. 1,000. In February 1864, he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of India, and took his seat in Calcutta, returning to the Panjab at the close of the session. The other four sons of Rallia Rám, *viz.*, Ajodhiá Pershád, Gyán Chand, Shankar Náth, and Sardár Harcharn Dás, may be briefly noticed as follows:—Ajodhiá Pershád, the eldest son, was of a retiring disposition, and employed himself in devotion. He died young, and his son was employed under Rallia Rám in the Customs Department. Gyán Chand was, in the Mahárájá's time, at the head of the office of salt revenue at Pind Dádan Khán. Under the British Government, he was appointed *tahsíldár* of Pind Dádan Khán, but retired in 1854 and settled at Amritsar, where he now

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Tribes and Castes and Leading Families.

Rájá Sir Sáhib Dayál Singh, K.C.S.I., of Kishenkot.

resides, and where, in 1862, he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate. Shankar Náth received an appointment in the Amritsar Mint, and was then made Assistant in the Chhach and Hazá h districts. During the rebellion of 1848 and 1849, he, like his brothers, did good service, and preserved a semblance of order about Batála, Dinanagar and Pathánkot. He is now living at Amritsar.

Sardár Harcharn Dás began public life as an Assistant in the Customs Department; but during the *Wazárat* of Rájá Híra Singh, he was made commander of seven hundred horse in the Múlrájiá Derah. In 1848 he was appointed a Judge of Lahore with the honorary title of *Rukn-ud-doulah.* He held a large *jágír* and constructed several works of public utility.

Rájá Inderdeo of Akrota.

The family traces its descent to the present reigning dynasty of Jaipur (North-Western Provinces). It migrated to the Punjab several hundred years ago, and settled in Jammu, where it reigned for several generations. Jit Singh, the grandfather of Inderdeo, was dispossessed of his territory, and made a captive by Mahárájá Ranjít Singh in 1822. The widow of the dethroned chief carried her son, Ragbírdeo, to the North-Western Provinces, and sought the protection of the English. On the annexation of the Punjab, Ragbírdeo was granted a *jágír* for his support in the Gurdáspur district, where he lived in exile till his death.

Sardár Hira Singh of Lel.

Sardár Híra Singh is a scion of the Randháwa family, which is of Rájpút origin, and its founder was resident in Bikáner seven hundred years ago. From him have descended seven families more or less distinguished in the history of the Punjab, of which Khundah takes the highest rank. Little is known of the Randháwa or Jodu Rájpút, the ancestor from whom the tribe has derived its name. He was said to have been a great warrior: and his name *Ran*, war, and *Dháwa*, a local form of *daurna*, to run, signifies his prowess. Neither he nor his immediate descendants left Bikaner; but Kajjal, fifth in descent, emigrated to the Punjab and settled near Batála in the Gurdáspur district. The brothers took possession of a valuable tract of country in the Gurdáspur district, and other branches of the family about the same time rose to importance. In 1836, Sardár Jaimal Singh, the head of the Khundah family, entered the service of the Mahárájá with his brother Jowáhir Singh. He received a command in the Rámghariá brigade from Sardár Lehna Singh Majíthiá, in the place of his father-in-law, Fateh Singh, Chághal. Sardár Jaimal Singh died in 1872, leaving a grandson by name Kirpál Singh. After the death of the latter, which soon took place, his widow tried to palm off a fictitious child, in order to inherit the large *jágírs* of her husband; but the fraud was detected and the *jágír* confiscated. Sardárs Jowáhir Singh and Híra Singh are sons of one mother; Sardárs Jaimal Singh and Jaswant Singh of another; and no love has ever been lost between the half brothers. Sardár Jowáhir Singh did not serve the British Government. Sardár Jaimal Singh was, in 1847, appointed Deputy Judge of Amritsar and rendered eminent services during the Sikh rebellion of 1848. He held other offices of trust, and conducted his duties with much ability. Sardár Híra Singh served with distinction as a *risáldár* during the sepoy mutiny. He is now in possession of a *jágír* of Rs. 970, and of 55 *ghomáos* of land.

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Tribes and Castes; and Leading Families.
Sardár Richpál Singh and Bishen Singh of Bhagowála.

The family of Bhagowála, of the Kahilon Jat caste, claims to have descended from the Powár Rájpúts of Ujain. An ancestor of the name of Kahilon was the founder of the Jat family of that name; and Bhago, the eleventh from Kahilon, emigrated to the Punjab and built the village of Bhagowála, in the Batálá *parganah* of the Amritsar district, from which the present family takes its name. Ram Singh, the great-grandfather of Richpál Singh, accompanied the Mahárájá to Kangrá in 1809 in the force of Sardár Desá Singh, and in the first battle with the Gurkhás he was killed. His son, Mián Singh, was then a minor; but Desa Singh did not forget him, and when he was able to bear arms, released in his favour some wells at Bhagowála.

Guláb Singh, son of Mián Singh, entered the force of Lehna Singh Majíthiá as a gunner in 1828, and was made a commandant in 1835. Up to the death of Mahárájá Ranjít Singh, the Bhagowála chiefs had been merely feudal retainers of the Majíthiá Sardárs; but on the accession of Mahárájá Sher Singh, Guláb Singh entered the regular army, and was made a Colonel of Artillery, with command of 11 guns, with a cash salary and *jágírs* of Rs. 2,116. Under Rájá Híra Singh he was made a General, and his pay was raised to Rs. 3,458. When Sárdár Lehna Singh Majíthiá retired from the Punjáb before the second Sikh War, Guláb Singh wished to accompany him, but he was not permitted, and was appointed Magistrate of Guguira, where he was stationed when the Multán war broke out. At that cirsis he remained faithful to Government. The services rendered by General Guláb Singh and his father Mián Singh are numerous, and of the highest order. During the troubled days of the sepoy mutiny in 1857, they proved themselves loyal and staunch subjects of the British Government, and lent valuable assistance in quelling the disturbance at Gugaira; and when the Siálkot mutineers came over to the Gurdáspur district, Mián Singh raised 40 men at a cost of Rs. 4,000. They rendered other services on diverse occasions. Guláb Singh died on 1st December 1882, and a recommendation has been made for the continuance of his *jágír*, amounting to Rs. 4,516, in favour of his two sons, Richpál Singh and Bishen Singh.

Sardar Balwant Singh, of Rangar Nangal.

This family came originally from Bikáner in Rájputána, and settled in the fertile district of Gurdáspur, where, near the city of Batálá, they founded the village of Rangar Nangal. Many years later, Natha, the son of Randeo, became a Sikh, and joining the Kanhaiyá confederacy, ravaged all the country around Rangar Nangal, where he built a strong fort. His son, Karm Singh, succeeded him, and very much increased both the power and possessions of the family. Arjan Singh, the grandson of Karm Singh, was also a powerful Sardár, and remained in favour so long as Mahárájás Ranjít Singh and Nao Nihál Singh were alive; but on the accession of Sher Singh, his *jágírs* were again reduced. Arjan Singh's mother was maternal aunt of Ráni Chand Kour, the widow of Khark Singh and mother of Nao Nihál Singh; and in this relationship will be found the cause of Mahárájá Sher Singh's enmity. In 1845, previous to the Sutlej compaign, Arjan Singh received command of four infantry regiments, one regiment of cavalry, and a troop of horse artillery, and with this force he served at the battle of Sobraon. In

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Sardar Balwant Singh, of Rangar Nangal.

1848 he accompanied Rájá Sher Singh Attáriwála to Multán, and joined in his rebellion. His adherents, hearing of the Sardár's disaffection, proceeded to follow his example, and defended the fort of Rangar Nangal successfully against the *Darbàr* troops; but Brigadier Wheeler marched against it on the 15th October, and speedily reduced it. On the termination of the war, the whole estates of Arjan Singh were confiscated, but he was granted a life pension of Rs. 1,500, which ceased at his death in 1859. At the request of the Rájá of Nábhá, who is the second cousin of Balwant Singh, son of Arjan Singh, the British Government gave a pension of Rs. 120 a year to each of the two widows of Arjan Singh. Mehtáb Kour, widow of Arjan Singh, was murdered in the court-yard of her house at Rangar Nangal in 1864. One of the murderers, a resident of Nábhá, was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Risáldár Sardár Hira Singh of Talwandi.

The Talwandi, Khundah and Chamiári houses are all nearly connected, their immediate and common ancestor being Dhír or Randhír Chand, fourteenth in descent from Randháwa, the founder of the tribe. He came to the Panjab about the year 1540, and near Batálá, in the Gurdaspur district, where others of his tribe had previously settled, he built a village, which he called Jhandah after his eldest son. Tinga, the grandson of Randhír Chand, left his father's village and founded Talwandi, the present residence of the family. About 1640, during the reign of Sháh Jahán, Bahár Chand, the great grandson of Tinga, received the office of *chaudhri tappà* Dabha, which was held in the family until the time of Pardhán Chand. The members of this family held important offices, and some of them fought in most of the Mahárájá's campaigns. Sardár Lál Singh was born in 1877, and has seen a good deal of service. He fought in the Multán and Kashmír expeditions of 1818-19, and at Jamrúd, where his nephew was slain. During the sepoy mutiny, at the requisition of Government, he furnished ten horsemen for service in Hindustán, and sent with them his two sons, Hira Singh and Gopál Singh. Both fought gallantly throughout the campaign. Híra Singh was made a *risàldàr*, and in 1859, on his retirement, received a present of Rs. 1,800 and a grant of 50 acres of land near Núrpur in the Kángrá district. Gopál Singh was a *duffadàr* in "Hudson's Horse." He was killed in a skirmish with the rebels near Cawnpore.

Rái Bhág Singh Bhandari of Batálá.

The Bhandári caste and family, to the Chandári Patni branch of which Rái Kishen Chand, father of Bhág Singh, belongs, were founded by Rái Bhág Mal, who, in 1256, went to Ghazni to seek his fortune; and having in course of time obtained everything fortune had to bestow, except a son, returned to India, and hearing of a famous ascetic, named Faríd, at Pák Pattan, went there to obtain his blessing. Rái Bhág Mal, who was very rich, spent large sums of money in feeding the disciples of the *sàdh* and building houses for them. Faríd was well pleased with the Rái's liberality, and blessed him, and three sons were born to him. Little is known of the family of Rái Kishen Chand till 1809, when, through the interest of Díwán Mokham Chand, his father Anand Singh was appointed *vakìl* of the Lahore Court at Ludhiáná. Anand Singh accompanied Sir Charles Metcalfe on the successful expedition against Bhartpur, undertaken by Lord Combermere, and on his return received from the Mahárájá the title

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Rái Bhág Singh, Bhandari, of Batála.

of *Rái* with a dress of honour. He died in 1827, and his *jágírs* were divided among his four sons. Although, in 1844, Rái Kishen Chand had perhaps encouraged, in some measure, the belief at Lahore that the British were hostile to the Sikh Government, yet, when war became really imminent, he protested against it earnestly; but it was then too late. When the Sikh army was preparing to cross the Sutlej, he was ordered by the political agent to leave the camp and retire into the Lahore territories, which he did. Bhág Singh had, on the return of peace, been appointed agent of the *Darbár* with the Commissioner Trans-Sutlej States, and in 1848 he received the title of "Rái" and a dress of honour. Rái Kishen Chand also received the title of *Bahádur*, and a grant of nine villages in the Gurdáspur district. The other members of the family also received handsome *jágírs* and pension, but they were resumed at the annexation of the Punjab. In 1855 Rái Bhág Singh was appointed *tahsíldár*, and has been stationed at Pathánkot and Zaffarwál. He resigned his appointment in 1861, in order to accompany his father to Benares, and returned to the Punjab in 1864, and is now an Honorary Magistrate of Batálá, of which place he is a resident.

Báwa Amar Singh of Batálá.

Báwa Amar Singh is a descendant of Bába Guru Nának. He served with distinction as a Colonel in the Sikh army, and in 1851 entered the British army as a *risáldár*, and did good service during the mutiny. His father was an Aide-de-Camp of the Bhangi Sardár, and subsequently Manager of the Jammú territory. Báwa Amar Singh holds a *jágír* of Rs. 600 and some landed property. He has built a tank, *sarái* and temple at Batálá. In consideration of his importance, he was made an Honorary Magistrate and a *Darbári*.

Besides those already noticed, there are the remnants of several families who once ruled over considerable tracts of country, but are now hard pressed for means to live in any sort of comfort. Of these may be mentioned Rájá Indardeo, descendant of the Rájá of Jammú, who was dispossessed by Rájá Guláb Singh.

The Bagga Sardárs of Dharmkot.

The hopes of this family were centered on Sardár Bhúp Singh, but he died young from cholera which he caught from a group of pilgrims who encamped for the night in his village and drank from the *dharmsála* well. In his dying moments he commended his infant son to the care of the British Government, but the child was also carried off by the fatal epidemic. Two half-brothers of Bhúp Singh now represent the family.

Sardár Jaimal Singh of Khurda and his five young sons are both believed to have died violent deaths. After the death of the son, Sardár Kirpál Singh, his widow published abroad that she expected to give birth to a child shortly. This was supposed to be a fabrication; and the Deputy Commissioner calling in the services of an English doctor and midwife, was able to prove that the child was a supposititious one. The child is, however, still brought up by the *Sardárni* as the lawful descendant and heir of the family. Then there were the Kanheyá Sardárs of Dodeh, who are now quite insignificant, the *qánúngos* of Srígobindpur, who once ruled and are now simple revenue accountants; and many others—the Rangar Nangal Sardárs—the ruins of whose house still stand to show how it was blown up in 1849.

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Village tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follow another form, which itself often varies from one sub-division to another. The following discussion of the origin and growth of the village tenures in the Sháhpúr Kandí tract is taken from Mr. Roe's report, and is interesting as showing the course of development of these tenures in this part of the Punjab:—

Tenures in Sháhpur Kandi.

Villages held "in possession" from the commencement.

"Out of the 140 villages of the Sháhpur Kandí tract, 45 have been held in possession ever since their foundation, and this of itself implies that their existence has been a short one. Their number is less than one-third of all the villages, but their area is more than half the whole. Although many of the villages have been founded only a short time, yet in many cases this foundation was rather a restoration than an original creation. When the power of the hill chiefs fell before the Sikhs, many Rájpút village communities left their lands and followed their former masters. Their fields lay waste for a short time, and were then taken possession of either by their former tenants or by colonists from the surrounding villages. Many of the old proprietors returned and claimed their lands at the Regular Settlement, but their claim was almost invariably dismissed as barred by the law of limitation. In some instances, however, the feeling of the people was so strongly in their favour that they were voluntarily readmitted, not indeed to the whole, but to a portion of their old rights. This gathering together of a fresh community has been treated as the foundation of the village, and hence the number said to have been held on possession from the commencement. Another cause of so many villages being held in this way arises from the fact that many of them are, properly speaking, not villages at all, but merely a number of scattered hamlets, originally founded by independent squatters who broke up waste land, which have been grouped into villages for the purposes of revenue administration.

Other tenures.

"On the whole the statement of tenures is but a confirmation of the general belief on the history of village communities. The ordinary practice is for a village to be founded by a single family, for it to be held for some time by the descendants jointly, for it then to be divided on ancestral shares, for the ancestral to pass into customary shares, for shares to be gradually lost sight of, and finally for possession to become the sole measure of right. Thus out of 140 villages, 45 have have always been held on possession, leaving 95 in which shares either have been or are regarded as the measure of right. In 28 of these 'customary shares' have been the rule from the beginning; in 10 of these the proprietors are of different castes; but in the remaining 18 they are all of one caste, and, in the great majority of cases, descended from a common ancestor. Such villages clearly give us only another form of foundation by a common ancestor. The village is founded by near relatives, but some are richer or stronger than the others, so a share is awarded to them in excess of their ancestral right. In nine villages shares have partially fallen into disuse, and in eight they have entirely disappeared. Mr. Roe writes on this

Customary shares.

point :—'I may remark that this disappearance has often been caused by the action of our officers at the last Settlement, when many villages which were then really held on shares were treated as held on possession. Application has often been made to me for a restoration of shares, but it could not be granted without the consent of all the proprietors, and of course those who held more than their proper share were not so foolish as to give this consent.' In the remaining 50 all existing rights have been derived by descent from a common ancestor; 20 of these villages are still held on a joint tenure, and 22 have been divided on ancestral shares: in the remaining eight the ancestral has given way to a customary measure of right. The commonest cause of this change is that some branch of the family has become extinct, or fled from the village, and its share, instead of being divided amongst all the remaining proprietors, has been transferred bodily to the branch of the family best able to manage it.

Ancestral shares.

"Thus we find that out of 95 villages, 48, or more than half, have undoubtedly been founded by a single family; of the remaining 47, 14 are shared by Rájpúts and other castes, leaving 33 which have either directly developed from the ancestral type, or are merely slight variations from it, so that we may fairly say that a proportion of 81 out of 95 villages give strong proof of the ancestral origin of proprietary rights.

General result.

"In the old *taluqa* and present assessment circle of Kandí the tenure is entirely 'possession from the beginning,' the reason being that, as already explained, these are rather revenue *mehâls* than actual agricultural communities. At the foot of the hills round Patháukot, in the old Paláhi and Patháukot *taalluqás*, the predominant form of tenure is that of 'customary shares from the beginning,' but a large number of villages still retain their ancestral form. Across the Chakkí in the old Mírthal and adjoining *taalluqás*, the ancestral type, in one form or another, is almost universal; there is scarcely a village which has always been held on possession or even on customary shares."

Locality of the tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of proprietors or shareholders and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful; indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Panjáb that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings.

Proprietary tenures.

In the Sháhpur Kandí tract a privilege was enjoyed by certain privileged persons or classes under the Sikhs, which was known as *sermani*. It is still realized in many villages, and has been recorded at Settlement as a proprietary due. It is thus described by Mr. Roe:—

Sermani, or proprietary dues.

"In many villages I have found that the rights of all the resident cultivators were originally equal, with the exception that some paid and others received the *sermaní* allowance. In para. 135 of his report, Mr. Barnes says 'that this allowance was the perquisite of the *muqaddam*, or headman * * * but the advantage which this office conferred, together with the tendency of native institutions to remain in one family, gradually converted a temporary perquisite into a permanent hereditary and transferable right.' My own inquiries entirely bear out this view, and I have little doubt that the *sermaní* was originally nothing more than our *lambardár* allowance; but not only did the headman abstain from collecting this from his own caste, he went further, and divided amongst them what he collected from the cultivators of other castes. If

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Sermani or proprietary dues.

there were any backwardness in paying the revenue, the Sikh official did not hesitate to transfer this right to another family or another caste. Where such transfers were frequent, the village at the Regular Settlement was often recorded as *bhaiyàchàrà*, all, or nearly all, the cultivators obtaining the status of proprietors. But where the *sermani* had been held for a long time by one family or caste, it was usually treated as a mark of proprietorship. The caste enjoying it were recorded as proprietors, and all the others as *maurusis*. Directly these magical words have been used, all the stereotyped descriptions of their status, their rights to cut trees, sink wells, are employed as a matter of course. The most glaring instances of this have occurred in the Hushiárpúr district, but the evil is found, though to a much less extent, in the Sháhpur Kandí circle. The hardship that arises is manifest."

Tenants and rent.

Table No. XVI shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79; while Table No. XXI gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district.

Riparian custom.

All lands recovered from the river are considered the property of the person in whose name they were originally recorded in the revenue papers; but when no record of such lands exists, the same are given away according to the decision of arbitrators, or of a court of law. In like manner all such lands situated between two districts are dealt with. The system of *kishti banna* is not in force in this district. As in the case of recoveries which are awarded to the rightful owner, so in losses caused by diluvion they are equally borne by him. But in some villages the loss and gain are proportionately shared by the whole proprietary body.

Zaildárs, chief headmen, village headmen.

The figures in the margin show the number of headmen in the several *tahsils* of the district. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to the approval of the District officer. Each village, and in large villages each main division of the village, has one or more *lambardàrs* who represent their clients in their dealings with the Government, are responsible for the prompt collection of the revenue, and are bound to assist in the prevention and detection of crime. In addition to the *lambardàr* there is a head *lambardàr* appointed in almost every village; he is elected from amongst the *lambardàrs* by the votes of the proprietary body, subject to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. He represents the body of headmen and receives Government orders in the first instance, though in respect of the collection of land revenue he possesses no special authority or responsibility. In all other respects his duties are identical with that of a headman, specially as regards the prevention and detection of crime. The *zaildàr* is elected by the headmen of the circle, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner; he stands in much the same relation to the headmen of the *zail* as a chief headman does to the *lambardàrs* of his village. The headmen

Tahsil.	*Zaildars.*	Chief headmen.	Village headmen.
Gurdaspur ..	19	694	695
Batala ..	15	503	560
Pathankot ..	12	69	526
Shakargarh ..	22	330	855
Total	68	1,596	2,636

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Zaildárs, chief headmen, village headmen.

are remunerated by a cess of 5 per cent. upon the land revenue, whilst the chief headman, in addition to this, gets one per cent. on the revenue as *sarpanch*, and in many cases he also enjoys free grants of lands varying from 5 to 30 *ghomdos*, made to him at the Settlement. The *zaildárs* are remunerated by a percentage of from 8 annas to Rs. 2 on the revenue of the villages in his circle. The head-quarters of the *zails*, together with the prevailing tribes in each, are shown below :—

Tahsil.	*Zail.*	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste or tribe.
			Rs.	
Gurdaspur.	Chauntá	35	14,031	Rájpút
	Talabpur	24	17,355	Jat Sikh
	Saidowál Kalán ...	37	10,205	Gújar
	Kot Santokh Rai ...	47	28,582	Jat Sikh
	Paniár	39	17,329	Ditto
	Jagatpur	12	2,650	Gújar
	Bhaini Mián Khán ...	17	3,845	Ditto
	Sohal	41	37,143	Jat Sikh
	Aliána	55	26,521	Ditto
	Mirzápur	44	9,679	Gújar
	Kahnúwán	29	17,978	Jat Sikh
	Kalanaur	52	28,529	Ditto
	Jhabkara	67	32,935	Ditto
	Phero Chechi ...	25	9,399	Gújar
	Ghuman Khurd ...	26	18,295	Jat Sikh
	Bianpur	12	2,912	Rájpút
	Gurdás Nangal ...	59	35,126	Jat Sikh
	Awankh	28	12,883	Rájpút
	Deríwálá	53	4,024	Jat Sikh
	Total	702	3,29,421	
Batala.	Chíma Khudae ...	40	23,021	Jat Sikh
	Pindárorí	18	12,318	Ditto
	Bhám	28	35,172	Ditto
	Dallá	45	29,751	Ditto
	Bojah	37	22,252	Ditto
	Chaudríwálá	39	27,206	Ditto
	Batála	17	18,125	Ditto
	Talwandí Lál Singh ...	26	20,732	Ditto
	Kot Karm Chand ...	27	15,913	Ditto
	Bhagowálá*	1	3,053	Ditto
	Man Khera	40	35,796	Ditto
	Baddowál	35	25,536	Ditto
	Sháhpur Jájan ...	37	29,795	Ditto
	Dehr	42	32,162	Ditto
	Singhpurá	64	34,474	Ditto
	Total	496	3,64,709	

* Formed as a special concession to General Sardár Guláb Singh, Bhagowália.

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Zaildárs, chief headmen, village headmen.

Tahsil.	*Zail.*	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste or tribe.
			Rs.	
Pathankot	Tarhárí ...	27	21,275	Rájpút
	Káhnpur ...	26	7,683	Ditto
	Pathánkot ...	31	15,242	Ditto
	Sujánpur ...	37	20,279	Ditto
	Mírthal ...	44	10,990	Ditto
	Garotá ...	22	5,805	Gújar
	Narot Mehrá ...	53	30,670	Rájpút
	Gajjú ...	52	14,901	Ditto
	Kirí ...	25	18,726	Ditto
	Kathlaur ...	42	24,846	Ditto
	Bamyál ...	32	11,718	Ditto
	Parmánand ...	27	10,283	Ditto
	Total	418	1,92,418	
Shakargarh	Masrúr ...	15	3,623	Gújar
	Ikhláspur ...	23	7,667	Saini
	Karwál ...	37	10,132	Ditto
	Baherí ...	32	13,749	Rajpút
	Bhatti ...	38	12,631	Pathán and Jat
	Jamwál ...	25	12,237	Rajpút
	Chajwál ...	24	5,676	Gújar
	Sukhmál ...	54	21,123	Rájpút
	Chak Nihálá ...	80	18,225	Ditto
	Chandwál ...	19	6,409	Ditto
	Rámrí ...	33	11,396	Ditto
	Dirmán ...	39	14,584	Ditto
	Dúdú Chak ...	34	11,063	Ditto
	Gumtala ...	58	20,048	Gújar
	Maingrí ...	45	14,716	Ditto
	Jurgál ...	10	6,429	Rájpút
	Kotlá Afghánán ...	16	7,466	Pathán
	Kanjrúr ...	23	9,467	Brahman
	Gurálá ...	23	9,957	Jat
	Punjá Chohán ...	27	11,910	Ditto
	Adá ...	32	18,608	Ditto
	Basankal ...	59	35,795	Ditto
	Total	746	2,82,911	

Agricultural labourers.

The subject of the employment of field labour other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, and the system of agricultural partnerships, are thus noticed in answers furnished by the District Officer, and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 716):—

"Hired labour is only employed at the time of weeding and reaping the crops; generally Chúhrás, Dúmnás, Juláhás and other labourers are employed on such work; they are paid in kind at the rate of 2 *sers* grain a day at the weeding time, and one load of the crop cut on every 2nd day at the harvest time. These labourers also earn their livelihood by other means, such as handicrafts and daily labour. They constitute some 8 per cent. of the total population of the district. They are generally less indebted to the village *mahájans* than the poorer agriculturists, and are not in any way inferior to them; their earnings prove sufficient for their

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maintenance in years of good harvests, and they have no occasion to resort to borrowing."

The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII, though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

Petty village grantees.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI show the number of persons holding service grants from the village, and the area so held. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, vest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and watchmen on condition of or in payment for services rendered, to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village rest-houses so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Table No. XXXII gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIIIA show the operations of the Registration Department; and Table No. XXXIX the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district. The subject is discussed at some length at pages 457*ff* of the Famine Report of 1879, where actual figures are given for instances selected as typical. In forwarding these figures, the District Officer wrote as follows:—

"Owing to the successive bad harvests which have lately occurred in this district, the *zamíndárs* of this district are not now well off. The owners who cultivate their own land are more in debt than the tenant class; and of the tenants, owing to the poor harvests of the last two years, those who pay cash rents are in better circumstances than those whose rents are fixed at a share of the produce. Consequently on last year's drought, some hereditary tenants have deserted their lands without attempting to sell their occupancy right; in other instances they have sold their rights; and more of them would have deserted their lands, but that they feared that they would nevertheless remain responsible for the revenue. It is estimated that the aggregate debts of the agriculturists of the district average—

Per owner	... Rs. 2-9-0
Per tenant	... „ 1-14-0

"These debts are in every instance owed to the Hindu bankers and village traders. Of the total number of agriculturists, three-fourths are in debt, and one-fourth free of debt, able to pay their revenue from their own funds, and selling their grain produce themselves. Prior to the two last bad years more of the people were free of debt. The usual rate of interest is a very heavy one, 2 or 3 per cent. per mensem. And the frequent balancing of accounts, necessitated by the present law, causes debts to increase very rapidly by compound interest, and drives people to sell their lands. Both lenders and borrowers agree that in former days

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there was not so much compound interest charged, and that no matter how old the account, it was usual to restrict the gross interest charged to 50 per cent. of the principal."

In 1855, Mr. (now Sir Henry) Davies wrote as follows regarding the origin of the indebtedness of the proprietors:—

"The Sikh collectors forestalled the crops. They began to collect in March, whilst the crop was not cut, much less sold, until May and June; the consequence was that the *zamíndár* was forced to borrow money from the *bania*, who accommodated him at 25 per cent. per annum interest. An account was opened, and the *zamíndár* debited with a loan, at 2 annas per rupee, payable in six months. The *zamíndár* never repaid in cash. On his next crop becoming ripe, he kept to himself the subsistence necessary for his family and the seed, and took the remainder to the *bania*, who struck the balance of the account; in other words, the practice of forestalling the crops subjected the *zamíndár* to an additional impost of 25 per cent. All wonder at the poverty of the people or their evasion of the Government demand ceases when these facts are laid bare; ruin becomes a question of arithmetic. It is notable, however, that generally the *jágír* villages were worse cultivated than the *khálsá*. Their condition was entirely dependent on the personal character of the *jágírdár*, which was commonly rapacious. Absentee *jágírdárs* were the worst; Sardár Lehna Singh, however, may be quoted as a moderate landlord, and Sardár Shamsher Singh as an extortioner. The *zamíndárs* preferred paying in kind. Personal character has its fair as well as dark side; self-interest is a check upon exaction, and the rack-renting of a *jágírdár* ceased with the loss of a crop. A man might be starved, but he could not be enslaved by a *bania*. Circumstances rivet character, and men who have long paid in kind will generally be found careless cultivators, thriftless managers, and sunk in poverty."

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE AND ARBORICULTURE.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture and Arboriculture.

General statistics of agriculture.

Table No. XIV gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III and IIIA and B. Table No. XVII shows statistics of Government estates, and Table No. XVIII of Forests. Table No. XX gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI the average yield of each. Statistics of live-stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour, have already been noticed in Chapter III.

The seasons. Rainfall.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB. How wholly the produce depends, at least in a large portion of the district, upon the nature of the seasons, may be gathered from the following remarks by Mr. Roe upon the Shahpur Kandi tract:—

"It is not safe to calculate on a fair crop for more than one year out of three, and when there is a failure, it is complete. There cannot be a greater contrast than a good and bad season in this tract. In a good season the whole country is covered with verdure; any one passing through it would say that it was one of the gardens of the Punjab, and would laugh at the present *jama* as ridiculously small. On the other hand, in a bad season, it appears a perfect desert, and the only wonder is how any money-lender can be found to advance the money required for the payment of the revenue. During the past cold season I walked for miles between Shahpur and Dhar over an apparently uncultivated waste; it was only when you were informed that the land was cultivated that you could, after minute inspection, discover here and there a blade of wheat endeavouring to maintain an unequal struggle for existence."

Irrigation.

Table No. XIV gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 9 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 7 per cent. from wells, 15 per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 69 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. The following figures show certain statistics regarding the wells then existing in the district.—

Depth to water in feet.		Cost in Rupees.		Bullocks per wheel or bucket.		Cost of [illegible]	Acres irrigated per wheel or bucket.	
From	To	Masonry.	Without masonry.	Number of pairs.	Cost in Rupees.		Spring.	Autumn.
...	20	250	10	1	50	25	7	5
20	30	350	15	1	70	30	9	8
[illegible]	40	500	[illegible]	1	30	35	10	9

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture and Arboriculture.

Irrigation.

The total number of wells was 6,589, of which 2,545 were unbricked. In the Riárki circle such wells as exist are from 60 to 80 feet, and in the Bharrí circle from 40 to 50 feet deep. Those from 35 to 40 feet are found in the Dháyá *chhamb* tract; while in the remainder of the district the depth is under 25 or 30 feet. The Persian wheel is invariably used. Some further figures regarding canal irrigation will be found in Chapter V.

Agricultural implements and appliances. Live-stock. Manure and rotation of crops.

Table No. XXII shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each *tahsíl* of the district as returned in 1878-79.

The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district, was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (page 246 *ff*).

"The following statement will show the extent to which land is manured in this district:—

	Constantly manured.	Occasionally manured.	Not manured.	Total	Percentage of previous column which bears two or more crops annually.
Irrigated land ...	27	9	64	100	7
Unirrigated land	8	7	85	100	...
Total ...	11	7	82	100	1

"The average weight of manure given to the acre per annum on land constantly manured is 200 maunds; on land occasionally manured, 250 maunds at intervals of three years. With the exception of the inferior unmanured lands, such as those in the Káhnúwán *chhamb* and the *banjri* lands (mixture of stone and sand), in the Pathánkot *pargana* (about 2,000 acres), no rest is allowed to lands in this district. The Káhnúwán *chhamb* lands are cultivated for three years successively, and then allowed to lie fallow for three years, while the *banjri* lands in the Pathánkot *tahsíl* are allowed rest every 2nd year. The people in this district do not, as a rule, take any measures, in the way of rest or ploughing, to increase the productive power of their lands. But when lands actually fail to produce any crop, they are allowed to lie fallow, as is the case with the *chhamb* and *banjri* lands mentioned above. There does not appear to exist any material difference in the treatment of unirrigated and irrigated land which needs to be mentioned here."

Principal staples.

Table No. XX shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown in the margin. Of the northern part of the Bárí Duáb then included in the Dínanagar *pargana* Mr. Davies writes as follows in his Settlement Report:—

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Kangni	4,330	5,577
China	1,265	620
Mattar	7,025	1,295
Mash (Urd)	23,847	40,325
Mung	2,635	3,225
Masur	26,833	36,230
Turmeric	1,170	2,209
Coriander	304	178
Chillies	1,671	2,415
Other drugs and spices	3,148	5,072
Linseed	5,522	5,442
Mustard	6,417	7,561
Til	16,654	13,231
Tara Mira	1,178	2,400
Hemp	8,411	8,575
Kasumbh	632	847
Other crops	5,222	14,772

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture and Arboriculture.

Principal staples.

"All the best crops, except gram, are grown. Rice requires a large supply of water and a clayey soil; but *másh* and *moth*, pulse and oil seeds, flourish on unirrigated lands. The *rabbí* crops grow almost without irrigation. They consist of wheat and barley, frequently sown together as *gojí*. The sugar-cane of this tract is thin and not valuable, but it occupies the ground only one instead of two years, and needs little manure. Cotton is more grown on the banks of the Biás than elsewhere. Turmeric and hemp are raised at the head of the Duáb, vegetables round the towns, and melons on the sandy soil near rivers. It is the poverty of the people, not the incapacity of the soil or the defect of husbandry, which forbids a larger growth of the finer products."

The same authority states the products of the Batálá *tahsíl* to be *másh* and *moth* in the autumn harvest, and wheat and barley in the spring. Sugar-cane and cotton are also grown largely, and are superior to the produce of the northern parts of the Duáb. This was written before the opening of the new Bárí Duáb Canal, which has had a potent effect in the substitution of cotton and superior cereals for the inferior pulses which were so largely grown at the time of Mr. Davies' Settlement. In the villages transferred from Kángrá and in *chak* Narot, turmeric (*haldi*) and rice are the staple products, and both of them, being of superior excellence, are highly lucrative. In the Shakargarh *tahsíl* all the best crops are grown, the sugar-cane being of peculiar excellence.

Average yield. Production and consumption of food grains.

Table No. XXI shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 31. The total consumption of food grains by the population of the district as estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report is shown in maunds in the margin. The figures are based upon an estimated population of 906,126 souls. On the other hand the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports and imports of food grains was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that the district did not ordinarily produce sufficient grain to feed its own population, and that the deficiency was made up by import from Amritsar and the countries south of the Sutlej.

Grain.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Wheat ..	536,625	1,339,273½	1,875,898½
Inferior grains	2,525,292	1,339,273½	3,864,565½
Pulses ..	94,698	232,917	327,615
Total	3,156,615	2,911,464	6,068,079

Live-stock.

Table No. XXII shows the live-stock of the district as returned at various periods in the Administration Report. The following more recent figures were furnished by the Deputy Commissioner in 1883:—

Cows and bullocks ...	129,870	Brought forward ...	251,821
Buffaloes ...	70,192	Ponies ...	1,716
Sheep ...	18,467	Donkeys ...	7,234
Goats ...	30,511	Camels ...	182
Horses ...	2,403	Pigs ...	2,533
Mules ...	378		
		TOTAL ...	263,486
Carried over ...	251,821		

Number of live-stock per square mile 564

Number of carts in the district 3,321

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture and Arboriculture.

Live-stock.

The above figures are of course only approximately correct, but they are as nearly correct as can be expected.

There are 25 Hisár bulls in this district. A cattle fair is held annually at Dínanagar at the *Dasehra* festival. The number of cattle exhibited, &c., and the amount of prizes distributed during the years 1882 and 1883, were as follows:—

Number of cattle attended in 1882	...	...	1,003
Ditto ditto in 1883	...	...	988
Number of cattle competed for prizes in 1882	...	...	28
Ditto ditto in 1883	...	...	56
	No.		*Amount of prize.*
Number of cattle that received prizes in 1882 ...	28	Rs.	100
Ditto ditto in 1883 ...	47	,,	176

The fair is not a success; it is merely a local gathering, and it seems doubtful whether it should be supported by Government. There is at present one cattle *hakím*, and one more is expected. This cattle *hakím* came from Rohtak, and he is of some use, but nothing of any permanent value will be effected in the direction of curing cattle disease until they get a supply of good and well trained cattle *hakíms* from the Lahore Veterinary College. There is much cattle disease in the district, though this last year it has been less virulent. The people know nothing of remedies; and diseased cattle have small chance of recovery. Cattle too in this district are very brutally used, and much overworked, and when disease appears they naturally easily succumb. A native society has been formed at Batálá for the suppression of cruelty to animals, and this has done some good. There are no Hisár rams in this district.

Horse-Breeding Operations.

The following is a list of horse and donkey stallions in the Gurdáspur district:—

Name of Stallion.	Where stationed.	Date of arrival in the district.
H. S. Osmán Khán	Shakargarh ...	March 1882.
,, Shikári ...	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto.
,, Daulat ...	Batálá ...	November 1883.
D. S. Rájgarh ...	Gurdáspur ...	1882.
,, Palwal ...	Shakargarh ...	1882.
,, Rot ...	Batálá ...	November 1883.
,, Rota ...	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto.
,, Jumma Mal	Ditto ...	1881.

The first stallion Bukhára (donkey) sent to this district was in December 1873, and after it came horse stallion Dóst Muhammad in May 1880. Both these stallions were transferred in 1883 and 1882 respectively. The number of mares served during the last four years is as follows:—

1880-81	...	...	95
1881-82	...	...	15
1882-83	...	...	200
1883-84 (up to 30th November)			193

The only *tahsíl* which has good horses is Shakargarh; but *tahsíl* Batálá is also improving. The stock in Gurdáspur and Pathánkot *tahsíls* is below the mark. There are at present 106 branded mares, and 765 mares fit to be covered by donkey stallions. There are no trained *salotrís* in this district.

Arboriculture and forests.

There are two forests in the district which have been declared under the Forest Act, that of Bagarián Mullánwál, which is "reserved," and has an area of one square mile, and that of Sháhpur Kandí, which is "unreserved" and comprises 21 square miles. Table No. XVII shows the whole area of waste land, which is under the management of the Forest Department. The following note on the forests of the district has been kindly furnished by Mr. McDonell of the Forest Department. The note includes a description of the Chambá forests also, which, though they do not lie within British territory, may be usefully noticed here, as they are administered together with the forests of Gurdáspur proper, while the details given as to timber and forest produce apply generally to the neighbouring British territory of Dalhousie.

The Sháhpur Kandi Forests.

These are the only forests in the Gurdáspur district; they are situated in the low hills between Pathánkot and Dhamerá, being bounded on the north-west by the Rávi river, on the north-east by the range forming the boundary between Chambá State and British territory, on the south by the Chakkí river. The area is about 13,000 acres, of which, however, only the following blocks contain any even fair growth of timber—

		Ghumaos.
1.	Dallá Dhár	2,646
2.	Nág Dhár	2,097
3.	Sailí Dhár	1,652
4.	Dhaulú Takkar	812
5.	Sukret	594
6.	Phután	550
7.	Saláhri Mánsar	445
8.	Múran	138
9.	Phún	263
10.	Spar	976
11.	Railá Baroh	243
	Total ...	10,426

or 8,688 acres, a *ghumao* being ⅚ths of an acre. The soil is principally clay mixed with sand in part, which is obtained from the decomposition of the sandstone of which these low hills are formed; geologically these hills consist of sandstone and conglomerate, the formation being that of the Sewaliks of which they are a continuation. The principal and most valuable tree is the *chíl* (*Pinus longifolia*), but there are also the following:—

Shísham	... *Dalbergia sissoo;*	Harar	... *Terminalia chebula;*
Sannan	... *Ougeinia dalbergiodes;*	Bér	... *Zizyphus communis;*
Bohr	... *Ficus Indica;*	Mahuá	... *Basia latifolia;*
Bakkáin	... *Melia Azaderach;*	Bill	... *Ægle marmelos;*
Kaimbal	... *Odina Wodier;*	Patájan	... *Putranjiva Roxburghii;*
Palás	... *Butea frondosa;*	Khair	... *Acacia catechu;*
Kakoá	... *Flacourtia Ramontchi;*	Arjan	... *Terminalia arjuna;*
Baherá	... *Terminalia bellerica;*		

and others of less note.

These forests have not yet been made over to the Forest Department, but the matter is now under consideration. At present, and indeed for many years past, the department has exercised a sort of supervision over them, and a temporary establishment is employed. Government has only a right to the *chíl* trees, or rather the villagers have rights of grazing, cutting of bushes for hedges, leaves for fodder, dead wood; when it is settled that the Forest Department takes over

Chapter IV, A.
Agriculture and Arboriculture.
The Shâhpur Kandí Forests.

the management of the forests, these rights will be strictly defined. There is no sale at present for the produce, except on a nominal scale, such as small sales of firewood and the occasional sale of a few *chil* trees for repairs to bridges, &c.; but in past years a great deal of wood was taken out of the forests in the shape of charcoal for the Mádhopur Workshops, and should the Amritsar-Pathánkot line require firewood instead of coal, the demand from these forests will be a large one. There is a cart road from near Ráni Pokhar, on the Pathánkot-Dhar road, to Sháhpur on the Rávi, by which produce might be taken out, or it might be taken direct to Pathánkot, if the road there were widened and improved.

The Chambá Forests.

The forests of Chambá may be classed generally under two heads, *(a)* those that are under control of the Forest Department and come under the rules of the lease entered into with the Rájá of Chambá, *(b)* those over which the Forest Department has no control, they having been left unreserved by reason of their being too small, or containing no *deodar*, or being sacred forests. These two great classes may be redivided into *(a)* Pángí Forests, *(b)* Rávi Forests, and *(c)* Outer Forests. The first *(a)* are situated, as the name implies, in the Pángí valleys, that is the valley of the Chandra Bhaga and its tributaries within the Chambá State from British Láhoul to the Gandheri *nallá*, which is the Kashmír boundary. The second *(b)* are situated in the valley of the Rávi and its tributaries, and the Snil which joins the Rávi close to the borders of Kashmír; the third *(c)* are situated either on the Dalhousie range or to the south of it. The area of the Pángí Forests is estimated at 42,000 acres; of the Rávi Forests at 75,000 acres, and of the Outer Forests at 5,300 acres; no accurate surveys having as yet been made; the above refers to the reserves under control of the Forest Department; besides these there are the unreserved forests, which in Pángí are of very small extent; in the Rávi they are larger, but probably do not exceed 10,000 acres in all, though it is impossible to say exactly, as no survey has been made, and they are scattered all over the valley. Of the outer unreserved forests the area is very small, and they consist of scattered patches of fir, pine and oak forests on the Bakloh and Dalhousie ranges. The whole of the forests may be called Alpine, their elevation being between 5,000 and 9,000; the formation consists for the most part of granite and gneiss, with clay slate in the higher altitudes and conglomerate near the rivers—traps also appearing in parts. The reserved forests came under control of the Forest Department in 1864 under the terms of a lease entered into with Rájá Gopál Singh, then Rájá of Chambá, which lease is for 99 years, subject to a revision of rules every 20 years. The Government pays a sum of Rs. 21,000 yearly, of which a sum of Rs. 2,500 is returned to be expended on the planting and conservation of forests, &c.

The most valuable trees are—

Diár, deodár	... *Cedrus deodara.*	Linr (Pencil cedar)	*Juniperus excelsa.*
Kail, chir, blue pine	... *Pinus excelsa.*	Deví Diár	... *Cupressus torulosa.*
Tos, rai (in Pángí) spruce	*Abies Smithiana.*	Chilgoza	... *Pinus gerardiana.*
Rai, tosh (in Pángí)	... *Abies webbiana.*	Brahmí	... *Taxus baccata.*
Chíl ...	... *Pinus longifolia.*		

The Chambá Forests.

Others.

Sunnu	... *Fraxinus floribunda.*
Kakkreran	... *Pistacia integerrima.*
Danri	... *Cedrela serrata.*
Marál	... *Ulmus wallichiana.*
Mandú	... *Ulmus?*
Akhor / Ákhrot	*Juglans regia.*
Shamshád	... *Buxus sempervirens.*
Kau	... *Olea ferruginea.*
Ban	... *Quercus Ilex.*
Khareú	... *Quercus semicarpifolia.*
Bán	... *Quercus incana.*
Banní	... *Quercus dilatata.*
Charkhrí	... *Carpinus viminea.*
Dhangí	... *Corylus colurna.*
Dhamman	... *Grewia oppositifolia.*
Do.	... *Grewia vestita.*
Gún	... *Æsculus Indica.*
Dodan	... *Sapindus detergens.*
Mahndar	... *Acer cæsium.*
Arkhar	... *Rhus semialata.*
Kakkrein	... *Rhus Punjabensis.*
Arkhar	... ,, *Wallichii.*
Jamná	... *Prunus padus.*
Kainth	... *Pyrus pashia.*
Kandlu	... *Pyrus lanata.*
Ranss	... *Cotoneaster baccillaris.*
Do.	... *Cotoneaster acuminata.*
Killar	... *Parrotia jacquemontiana.*
Burairs	... *Rhododendron arboreum.*
Chandra	... *Phœbe lanceolata.*
	... *Machilus odoratissima.*
Chirní	... *Litsæa zeylanica.*
Panna	... *Ehretia serrata.*
Karún	... *Morus serrata.*
Kharak	... *Celtis australis.*
Búrj	... *Betula bhojpattra.*
Piák	... *Alnus nitida.*
Bed	... *Salix tetrasperma.*
Safaidá	... *Populus nigra.*
Do.	... ,, *alba.*
Tálúng	... ,, *ciliata.*

The villages have rights of grazing, fodder grass, building, timber, firewood, &c., all of which are strictly defined in the reserved or leased forests. The produce that is exported from the Pángí and Rávi forests consists almost entirely of pine wood of the *deodár, kail, tos*, and *rai* trees, either in the form of logs or sleepers; it is taken down the Chenáb (Chandra Bhágá) and Rávi rivers to Wazirabad and Lahore for sale; the quantity and consequently the value is entirely dependent on the number of trees felled and logged. Of late years all fellings have ceased in Pángí except where dead trees may be found, so that not more than 50,000 cubic feet arrive in depôt of the value of about Rs. 25,000. Work has also ceased on the Rávi except in the case of dead trees, of which some 2,000 were felled and logged in 1882; these should give about 2 *lakhs* of cubic feet. The fact is, the green trees suitable for felling have been worked out in both these valleys, except in places requiring special and expensive works to get the timber out. In the outer forests, *viz.*, Kálátopi, Kainthlí, Baní Khet and Bakloh, some 20,000 cubic feet of timber in sawn scantlings are sold yearly for the stations of Dalhousie and Bakloh, the value of which is about Rs. 15,000; it consists entirely of pine wood, principally *deodár* and *tos*. This produce is conveyed to the stations by men, so the cost is much greater than by water. Since the beginning of lease in 1864 to the end of 1881-82, the receipts from the reserved forests have amounted to Rs. 30,16,000, but the expenditure has been Rs. 27,40,000; this is inclusive of the lease money paid to the Chambá Rájá; so that it has not been very profitable so far.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, & COMMUNICATIONS.

Occupations of the people.

Table No. XXIII shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the Census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the Census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.

Occupations of the people.

in Part II, Chapter VIII of the same report. The figures in Table No. XXIII refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple, and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 106 to 114 of Table No. XIIA and in Table No. XIIB of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural	11,298	385,088
Non-agricultural	70,064	157,245
Total	81,362	542,333

Principal industries and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. The silk industry is separately noticed at length below. The following account of the other industries of the district is taken from Colonel Harcourt's trade report for 1882-83 :—

Egerton Woollen Mills.

Egerton Woollen Mills were started in 1880, but manufacture did not commence until the end of October 1882. The firm employs about 100 hands, who work for some 11 months in the year. There are three European supervisors, and work in the mills is very active. The cloth turned out is cheap and wonderfully good; and large contracts for the supply of regimental clothing have lately been secured. These mills are at Dháriwál, about seven miles from Gurdáspur, on the banks of the canal. They are lit up at night with electric light. The range of buildings is very extensive.

Sujánpur sugar-works.

The Sujánpur sugar-works are situated on the banks of the Bárí Doáb Canal, about half a mile from the thriving town of Sujánpur. The Company was registered on 4th May 1877 as a Joint Stock Company, Limited, and commenced working on 17th November 1878. The following is the staff which is employed for the whole year :—

	Monthly pay.
3 Europeans	Rs. 700
5 Munshis	„ 140
7 Chaprásís	„ 37
8 Mistris	„ 157
3 General	„ 15
15 Cartmen, ploughmen, &c.	„ 76

In addition to above, the following are employed as occasional servants, *i.e.*, during the crushing season of five months and the refining season of from three to five months :—

1 Munshi at	Rs. 10
7 Chaprásís	„ 44

The average number of coolies, &c., employed during the crushing season is 400 or 500, the average rate of pay being from 2 to 3 annas per diem. The average number of bullock carts employed for five months is 80 per diem, the average spent on each cart being Re. 1. The manufacturing process consists—

Sujánpur sugar works.

1st.—Of crushing cane, the motor being water-power.

2nd.—Of clarifying the juice, the motor being steam-power.

3rd.—Of concentrating the juice, the process consisting of boiling in open pans, and then in ovens by steam.

4th.—Curing sugar, the agent being steam.

In the manufacture of rum the first process is fermenting wash in open vats of a capacity of 4,200 gallons each. The second process is that of distilling wash and rectifying spirit. The chief markets for sugar are Amritsar, Ráwalpindi, and Sujánpur towns, and the chief markets for rum are the principal towns of the Panjab. First class sugar sells at an average of Rs. 14 the maund; second class sugar sells at an average rate of Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 13 the maund; and third class sugar at from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 the maund.

No advances are made to the *zamíndárs* to induce them to grow cane, as it is found they are quite willing to undertake this cultivation on their own responsibility. The supply is in fact so large that the mills could, were there not other disturbing causes, be kept at work for the entire year. But the *zamíndárs* have a tendency to give their sugarcane only such water as may be over after they have fully irrigated their rice. When the Company purchase the cane, half the value set upon this is advanced, the balance being paid when the cane has been cut. The chief obstacle to the expansion of the industry are said to be these. The large importation of sugar from the Mauritius materially affects sales, and there is some trouble occasioned by the delay there is in delivering the cane at the mills in consequence of the defective state of the country roads from village to village. But the chief and most serious difficulty this Company labours under is in not being able to dispose of their rum, over 30,000 gallons being now in hand, and thus locking up a very large amount of capital.

Dalhousie Brewery.

The Dalhousie Brewery was established in 1881. The buildings lie on the rise of the hill as Dalhousie is approached. Most of the work is done by contractors who are not reckoned on the regular establishment, but about 30 to 50 hands are employed for eight months in the year. The scale of salaries varies from Rs. 7 to Rs. 20 per mensem. The process of manufacture is described as "brewing malt liquor and malting barley for same." The staves for the casks are procured from Trieste, and old commissariat casks are purchased from Kurrachi. The Company obtains its hops from London or from Nuremburg in Bavaria. The chief purchaser is the commissariat, but there is some small sale for the beer in Dalhousie. The chief difficulty this Company lies under is that of getting up supplies, as there is no cart road open, and most of the goods carried have to be conveyed on coolies.

Cotton.

Cotton is a common crop, and is a successful one as a rule. The Julahás who work in cotton are usually *kamíns* of the village. These men do not receive grain payments from the *zamíndárs*, their remuneration taking the form of reserving for themselves a piece of the cloth woven. Curiously enough there are very few dyers in red in the district, and so the colours used in dying cotton are nearly always blue and green. In picking the crop the women are employed, and some Julahás also assist in the field labour. In three days one-and-a-quarter seer of thread, priced at 12 annas, is used up.

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Cotton.

The cost of labour is quoted at 5 annas for the preparation of 12 yards of cloth, which sells for Re. 1-2. This is calculated to give 6 annas clear profits, or Rs. 4 per maund. This is but a bare subsistence. A whole family work together, and sometimes two or three families join in the labour. The tools used are very cheap, a Julahá's brush lasting for years. Sheets are striped; cloths are the articles manufactured. These are made entirely for district use, and are not exported. There are, however, other branches of cotton-work which should here be touched on. The Batálá *súsís* used for women's trousers are largely made of English and country thread, as noted under silk. The English thread is obtained from Amritsar and Delhi. Considerable exports of the Batálá *súsí* work take place to Jammú, Amritsar, Lahore, and other towns, the Batálá *súsí* being well known. The principal ingredient is cotton, though in the better sorts, where prices range higher, there is proportionately very much more silk. The patterns are pretty and effective. Prices range from Rs. 2½ to 12 annas per yard. *Lúngís.*—As noted under "silk," *lúngís* are made of cotton, prices ranging per piece from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0. *Loís* and wrappers.—*Loís* or wrappers are also made of cotton and wool, in the proportion of two-thirds to one-third cotton. The thread used is of English manufacture. The principal seats of this trade are at Sujánpur, Dínanagar, and Pathánkot, and exports take place to Amritsar, the North-Western Provinces, and to Bengal. The usual time for export is November. During the Cabul war a good deal of this material was bought up for the use of the camp-followers in the expedition.

Wool.

Two sorts of wool are chiefly used—the *zer** and *gaddi*.† The first comes from Sháhpur and Siálkot, and the second from the country inhabited by the Gaddís, *i. e.*, Chambá and thereabouts. Women are employed in separating and cleaning the wool. A common industry in this district is the working of borders to *pashmína* shawls in different coloured wools. A man will work about one yard of this in a day. A yard of work is worth 4 annas, *i. e.*, 1½ annas woollen thread and 2½ annas as labour.

Blankets or *loís* are also made. A good blanket, worth Rs. 20, will take about a month to weave, the cost being thus divisible: Rs. 14 stuff, and Rs. 6 labour. The blankets are made from district wool, and that which comes from Siálkot and Amritsar. The chief seats of this trade are Fatehgarh, Dharmkot, and Ikhláspur. There is some export of these blankets to Amritsar and Siálkot districts. The wool used is bought at Rs. 16 the maund, and the blankets sell at from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 each. The manufacture of *pashmína* shawls may be divided into three heads—that of weaving shawls, weaving shawl borders (as before noted), and shawl embroidery. The shawl-work is carried on by Kashmírís at Sujánpur, Dínanagar, Derá Nának, Pathánkot, Kanjour, and Batálá, and the trade is apparently in the hands of a few men. Especially is this the case at Derá Nának, where there are many shops full of workers, all seemingly employed by one master. The pay is wretchedly small, and the workers have to supply their own materials. They sit working crowded together

* *Zer* sells at Rs. 16 the maund.
† *Gaddí* sells at Rs. 21 the maund.

Wool.

in small shops, and their life must be a perfect slavery; yet they work at this unremunerative toil, the pay being but 2½ to 3 annas the day, when they could command from Rs. 5 to 6 a month as daily labourers at the neighbouring railway works. Of late years the trade has decreased in shawls, and prices now do not range high. There are three kinds of wool used in the manufacture of shawls—Kashmíri, Rámpuri, and Wahábsháhi. The Amritsar prices of these are—Kashmíri wool Rs. 5, Wahábsháhi Rs. 3, Rámpuri Rs. 2 the seer. One-and-a-half seer of wool is calculated to make a length of 6 yards, at a cost of Rs. 18, namely, 3 seers of wool at Rs. 3 per seer, Rs. 9; spinning the thread, Rs. 4; wages of two persons for one month (one man and one woman), Rs. 5—total Rs. 18. The wool and silk used for shawl borders are obtained from Amritsar. The borders sell at from 2 to 8 annas per yard. The pattern resembles a thick flowered ribbon. This is used in fringing the shawls. Embroidery work consists of working flowers and fancy work on shawls with worsted and silk thread. *Loís* or wrappers are also manufactured of wool, the first by Kashmíris, and the second by Juláhas. The *loi* manufacture was referred to under the head "cotton."

Carpentering.

The carpenters in this district are chiefly Sikhs, but other Hindus and Muhammadans also work at this trade. Fine work is not common, but in several towns very fine carving on the lintels and door-posts, which are obviously modern. Their work is as good in so far as it goes as could be met with anywhere. There being two great rivers in the district—the Rávi and the Biás—boat-building is to a certain extent understood. The best craftsmen are said to be in Derá Nának. The favourite working woods are *kíkar* and *shísham*. The former and probably its congener, the *phulái*—a very common tree in the district—is much used for plough shares, carts, and sugar-presses. *Ekkas* are made in Batálá and Dínanagar. The ordinary description of cart made here is defective, the yoke being too near the wheels; the result being that when large animals are working, their hind legs are struck every step they make by the *pinjra* or guard of the wheel. It has been calculated that an ordinary carpenter will work through 100 maunds of *kíkar*, costing Rs. 7 in the rough, in one month, converting it into 50 maunds of made-up wood, the selling price of which would come to Rs. 25, or about Re. 1 for two maunds. Bed-legs are manufactured to a very large extent in the Shakargarh *tahsíl*, and in Jhabkará and Marora in the Gurdáspur *tahsíl*. These legs are lacquered. These legs are brought into Dínanagar, and from thence sent to Amritsar, Málwa and Fírozpur. A very extensive trade is carried on in plough pieces. In the cold weather, hundreds of cattle and donkeys may be seen, each loaded with a pair of plough pieces, wending their way towards Amritsar. They do not appear to be made in this district, and they probably come from over the Rávi, or the Kángrá direction, and perhaps some few are from our villages on the border of the Rávi. These plough pieces are small, and evidently are only meant for undersized cattle. Probably they are sent for down-country. Wooden comb-working at Srigobindpur selling at Rs. 4-8-0 per 1,000. These are sent to Delhi and Amritsar chiefly. Some 50 men are employed in the trade. Srigobindpur is the centre of the trade, but there are a few shops elsewhere.

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Lac.

Lacquer-work is not carried on to a very great extent. Probably the very superior lacquer-work at Hushiárpur affects establishments in this district. The lac is coloured with different ingredients. Of lac in the district there is abundance. It appears chiefly on the *sirris* and *ber* tree, the insect in the course of time ruining the tree.

Iron.

Iron is purchased at Amritsar in bars at from Rs 5-6 the maund, and is worked up as required. Two men in two days will work up about 8½ seers of iron, costing Re. 1-8 (expending 2 annas on coal, and say 6 annas on labour). This will result in 5¾ seers of material selling for about Rs. 2. The average outturn per man engaged in the industry would be about Rs. 15. Iron-work in this district is by no means elaborate. The necessary gear of wheels, *ekkas*, country locks, and so forth, can be prepared, but no fine work is attempted. The village blacksmith or *lohár* takes grain payments at the rate of about 1 seer in the maund from each *pattidár*, it is said.

Other metals.

Brass and copper and pewter-workers in brass and copper, termed Tatiárs, are not at all common. They are chiefly Hindus, and merely turn out the most ordinary household vessels. A man in one day will work up Rs. 3-4-0 worth of brass into a vessel worth Rs. 3-12-0. This shows a profit of 8 annas a day, but cost of plant and firing has also to be considered, so the profit is not really quite so much. Brass, copper, and pewter are imported from Amritsar. The brass consists of three parts copper and two parts *just*. Copper sells at 14 annas the seer, *just* at 10 seers for the rupee, and brass for 9 annas the seer. Pewter consists of 40 parts copper to 11 of tin, and sells at 15 annas the seer. These are Amritsar prices. A brass *lotah* weighing one seer will sell for one rupee; one made up of copper at Re. 1-4-0 the seer; while one of the pewter fetches Re. 1-6-0 the seer. The tools of the Tatiárs are very numerous, and may be valued at about Rs. 50 for the set.

Dyeing.

There is very little dyeing in this district. The dyer goes himself to Multán for indigo, bringing back about Rs. 100 worth. As a rule, he dyes only in blue and green, the green being a mixture of *haldi* (turmeric), grown chiefly near Narot, and *naspál* from the hills. The price of indigo at Multán is said to be two-fifths of a seer for the rupee. There are some few dyers in red, and they use *majíth* from Cabul, or *kasumba*, the dye of the safflower, of which plant there are crops near Pathánkot. One class of dyers here deserves note. They are the *chipís* or stamp-dyers. Their charges are from 3 to 4 annas for stamping a common cloth. These patterns are sometimes very effective, but the colours used are sombre. The best *chipi*-dyers are at Bahrámpur, where there is quite a trade in this industry. A dyer takes 5 annas for dyeing 9 yards of cloth red, and dyes some 40 pieces in one month. His average net income is barely over Rs. 10 a month. In the course of my cold weather wanderings, I only came across one dyer's shop, and his colours were all of a very sombre hue. Probably in Batálá and in the towns near Amritsar there may be something of a trade in dyes, and, as noted before, it is certain that a black dye is in use in Batálá for silk.

Jewelry.

The jewellers in this district are not good. The trade is not one that is prospering. If the wearing of ornaments be a fair test of the wealth of the people, one would say the people here were badly off,

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for it is seldom one sees the women so laden with the solid jewelry to be seen in the Rohtak district. But the people here are heavily involved, and their being so materially affects the gold and silver-smiths' trade. The rates of working are the same as they are generally in the Panjab.

Leather.

There is a considerable trade in skins from this district. The leather-trade is not, however, in a very prosperous condition. At Dínanagar and Batálá saddlery is made, and the harness of Dínanagar is really good; but as an industry, leather-making can hardly be held to exist in other places. The chief manufactory of leather is in Batálá, and exports from that town are sent to Amritsar and Delhi. Two descriptions of shoes are made at Batálá—the one plain, and the other embroidered with lace-work. The last fetches from Rs. 2 to 4 the pair. The commoner shoes sell from 12 to 14 annas the pair. The lace or rather gold thread used in ornamenting the shoes comes from Amritsar. The Batálá trade is diminishing in consequence of the large exports of Gurdáspur leather to other districts. In shoe-making, buffalo leather is used for the soles, cow skin for the uppers, and goat skin for the inside of the shoe. The very cheapest shoes sell for 5 annas, and in such shoes there is but about 2½ annas worth of leather. With a view to improving this industry, a teacher has been appointed in the Industrial School at Gurdáspur, who has several pupils. The work turned out is good. The village Chamár is a *kamín* who, as a rule, is paid 6 or 7 maunds for every plough used in the *patti* for which he is a *kamín*.

Pottery.

In this district the hand-wheel is more common than is the Panjab wheel worked with the feet. This industry is in a very backward condition, nothing but the very simplest articles being made. In this trade the men and women both work. It is calculated that two men will make 20 *gharrahs* in one day, the selling price of the lot being 5 annas. The labour is therefore very unremunerative, for the cost of purchasing and keeping donkeys for the conveyance of the earth required for the pots has to be taken into account. The Kallandars, a wandering tribe in the district, make *hookah* bowls and such like articles by mixing goat's dung with clay. The *tanuni* in the dung combines with the iron in the clay, giving a blackish red appearance to the ware turned out of the kilns. These *hookah* bowls are made by hand, as are the rough earthen figures constructed by women, which are sold at fairs and large gatherings.

Oil.

The oils made in this district are *sarson* (mustard), *til* (sisamum), and *alsi* (linseed). The oil is almost entirely used for home consumption. One oil-press *(kholu)* worked by two men will grind about 22 seers in one day. From 10 seers of grain it is calculated 3½ seers of oil will be produced; the remainder, the refuse *khal*, is used for the bullocks' feed. The annual average outturn per man engaged in this trade is about Rs. 360, or nearly a rupee a day. It is difficult to assess the increments properly, for the women help in cleaning the presses; but it may be allowed this industry is not such a poorly-paying one as are several others in the district. The original price of a *kholu* is Rs. 5. Of mustard and linseed, one maund is said to produce about 12½ seers of oil, and one maund of sisamum gives about 15 seers of oil.

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Building trade.

But little can be said of this industry, which is in a backward condition in the district. The bricks of the district are exceptionally strong and good, and there is a large trade in connection with the *pajáwas*. The ordinary village mason is common enough except in the Shakargarh *tahsíl*, and there when works have to be constructed, the community desiring to build send in to Zaffarwál in the Siálkot district. Workmen thus brought in from outside are paid and fed by those who engage them. As a rule, the masons earn from 5 to 6 annas daily.

Thatching.

This is a common industry in the district. In the lower hills the houses are of course all thatched; and grass being plentiful and cheap, roofs are in many villages made with bamboos and thatch. The rate for thatching is Rs. 4 per 100 square feet.

Sugar refining.

It may of course be said that all the preparations from the sugar-cane are in a way industries, but they would come better under the heading of an agricultural report than of one merely devoted to trades. The refinery of sugar is, however, a pure trade business, and deserves some note here. The *kanchis*, or sugar-refineries, are a source of great profit. They are entirely confined to places in the Batálá *tahsíl*. The chief seat of this industry is in and about Srigobindpur. The refining process is as follows:—The juice is strained through a cloth, and, after being thus purified and cleansed, is placed in a pan into which shavings of the bark of the *suklai* tree are thrown. When again cleared of all foul matter, it is again boiled with a small quantity of sweet oil, about 3½ *chittáks* of sweet oil going to 1 maund of coarse sugar. This boiling takes about an hour, and the dirt being skimmed off, the juice is poured into jars, in which it remains for 15 days, when it is conveyed to a small tank or *kanchi*. The tank is of earth, and on either side two bricks 5 or 6 inches high are laid on the flooring, across which sticks are placed two or more inches apart. The sticks are crossed with reeds, and these again are covered with country cloth, the sides of the tank being hung with mats to prevent the earth from falling in. The juice is then poured over the cloth, and filtrates to the bottom of the tank, passing away through a drain made for the purpose, leaving the refined sugar on the cloth. The juice that escapes is termed *ráb*. The sugar that is left on the cloth is covered with a layer of moss which is left for three days, and this process is repeated at the same interval three or four times. The moss is pressed so that the remaining *ráb* is forced through it. The moss at one-half side is then removed, and one layer of sugar is taken off. Then the other side is cleaned; and as the sugar dries, it is removed by layers, the entire process taking two and three months. The sugar is then exposed to the sun and trodden down with the feet, when it is fit for the markets. One maund of sugar-cane of Rs. 2-8-0 is converted into—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
12 seers *kand*	6	6	0	; and into
28 seers of treacle	2	0	0	
Total value ...	8	6	0	

These *kanchis* only work from January to April. The value of their work is given at the top of the opposite page.

	Rs.	A.	P.
150 maunds *kand*	950	0	0
350 " treacle	1,006	0	0
Total ...	1,956	0	0

Sugar-refining.

Deducting four months' pay of one man at Rs, 4, Rs. 750 cost of cane, with other miscellaneous expenses, it is calculated each *kanchi* gives about Rs. 1,100 clear profit.

Tat-making.

In the Pathánkot *tahsìl*, on the banks of the Chakkí stream, hemp is extensively grown, and is used for the making of *tàt*. The chief seats of the manufacture are the villages of Dhumrai and Gharota. The principal market for the matting is Amritsar. The substance when thus made up is used by shop-keepers, and is also utilised in making bags for tents and for keeping grain in. A piece of *tàt* 6 yards long fetches from 4 annas to Re. 1.

Twine and rope making.

The common fibre of the sugar-cane is much used everywhere for rope-making, but a very superior description of twine is made of the fibre of the linseed plant grown in Shakargarh *tahsìl*. The plants are steeped in water for about a month, and the fibre is then taken off and made into twine, which is well washed and cleansed by beating it with a heavy stick. It is then rubbed with *tàt*. The industry is not a large one, but could probably be easily developed. The twine thus made is mainly exported to Amritsar and Siálkot, its chief use being the stringing of charpoys. The selling price in the district is four seers the rupee.

Bamboo-work.

In the lower range of the hills in the Pathánkot *tahsìl*, and also in some parts of the Gurdáspur *tahsìl*, the bamboo is very common, and its usefulness is much appreciated by the people. The thick hollow bamboos are used as *dooly* poles, for the shafts of *ekkas*, and for supporting thatching, and for *jàfri* or lattice-work. The solid bamboos are converted into lances for cavalry regiments and for *chaukidàrs*. The bamboo is also very largely used for making matting and basket-work, such as sieves and cases for holding grain, &c. There is a large export of bamboo-work of sorts. The men employed in this trade are the Dúmnas. Prices of bamboos run from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 the 100.

Country soap-making.

Country soap is made at Batálá. *Sajji* is purchased from Amritsar at Rs. 2-8 per maund. The oil used is *til* and *sarson*, and sometimes *alsi*. A maund of *sajji*, a maund of oil, and a maund of lime are mixed together and left mixed for about a month. The substance is then heated in a chaldron for about four days, and the resulting liquor poured into another receptacle, where it is allowed to harden, selling for Rs. 8 a maund. It is calculated that about 120 maunds of this soap is prepared in the year, so the industry cannot be as yet termed a very thriving one.

Fire-work-making.

The ordinary fire-work-maker buys his sulphur in Amritsar, and makes his own saltpetre and charcoal. All the chemicals used for the coloured lights are said to come from England. There are a good many fire-work license-holders in the district, but it may be said their work is in every case very second rate.

Stuff-printing.

A *chapera* is a man who stamps patterns in gold and silver leaf on dark coloured cloths, giving at some little distance a species of tawdry fine appearance. These men it is said are found in all the

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larger towns. The gold and silver leaf is invariably procured from Amritsar.

Mr. Kipling has kindly furnished the following note upon the manufactures of Gurdáspur:—It is customary to say of the wollen industries of the Gurdáspur district that they are dying out or falling off. But it seems doubtful whether they were ever really very prosperous. At Sujánpur, Dínanagar, Derá Nának, Pathánkot, Kanjour and Batálá, there are Kashmírí weavers and embroiderers who carry on their trades for a wretched pittance which would seem to be scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. They are, like so many more artizans of the province, practically enslaved to dealers, and earn but 2½ to 3 annas per diem. The masters in their turn find but a precarious sale for their goods, and the wonder is that so much good work is turned out under conditions so desperate. Fortunately there are still large numbers of people in this country who wear coloured wollen shawls. A large crowd of the people of Bengal, such as was daily seen at the Calcutta Exhibition, shows at a glance that though Governments and Native Princes no longer encourage the manufacture of the best kind of shawls for their *tosha khanas* and for gifts, there is still a market for ordinary woollen goods. Many of the native ladies of Calcutta insisted on visiting the Exhibition, and it was seen that the wearing of shawls was by no means confined to the male sex. But the months during which a woollen shawl is comfortable in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal and Bombay are but few, and in spite of the efforts of dealers who travel unceasingly, the consumption must be relatively small. There is not a town of any importance in India in which Panjáb woollen goods are not found awaiting sale. The adoption of a semi-Europeanized costume by many of the educated classes might perhaps be thought to tell heavily against the shawl trade. But against the number of educated natives who have adopted the closely fitting coat of English woollen cloth must be counted those of the uneducated classes, who, formely wearing cotton alone, are now sufficiently prosperous to afford wool. And this would seem to be a large class. It seems clear that the Kashmír shawl must for a long time to come be in some demand, but it is no less clear that there is an excessive supply. At the Panjáb Exhibition of 1881 the cheapness and good quality of the woollen goods from this district were commented upon by the jurors. A large *jámewár* (striped fabric suitable for a curtain) cost Rs. 6 only, and although somewhat coarse in texture, it was decidedly what English tradesmen call "good value." A speciality of the district is its *kinára báf*, woollen shawl-edgings or borders. Many of these are pretty in colour and capable of being utilised by European milliners and dress-makers. For furniture too, except in this country, the modern fanciful upholstery might find them a place. But the perpetual change in European fashions, and the facility with which Western steam-driven looms can imitate and undersell any fabric that attracts public notice, forbid any hope of local industries receiving a permanent benefit from European trade. At this moment the Rámpur *chaddar* and similar soft wool goods are in some favour in England. It is true that a number of Panjáb *chaddars* are sent home and dyed in soft colours, which are supposed to be

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peculiarly Indian, but the greater part of the goods advertised as "Amritsias" and under other oriental names are of French or English make. The narrow widths in which the cheaper cloths, such as *pattús, alwáns* and *malídas* are made, render their adoption by Europeans almost impossible. But for this, which seems to be an insuperable difficulty to the ignorant hand-loom weaver, there might be a chance of employment for many weavers. There is no recognizable difference between the shawl-work of the Gurdáspur district and that of Amritsar and Kashmír. Much of the material used is brought from Amritsar, and some of the finished articles are there disposed of.

Mixed fabrics, English cotton thread and country wool are made at Pathankot, Sujánpur and Dinanagar. The *loi*, a coarse cold weather wrap in greyish white, is the usual article, and it is exported in some quantities to Amritsar, the North-Western Provinces, and Bengal. At Fatehgarh, Dharmkot and Ikhláspur all-wool *loís* are made. *Pashmína* of course is not used in these goods, but the ordinary wool of the district.

The establishment of a woollen cloth factory with English power-looms and English methods of dyeing and finishing cannot fail, if it proves successful, to have some influence on the production of self-coloured woollen fabrics. The Egerton Woollen Mills Company, whose factory is at Dháriwál, 8 miles from Gurdáspur, produce blankets and all the coarser varieties of *loís* and *pattús*, as well as more highly finished broad cloths, serges and other strong woollen goods. Their looms are driven by water-power supplied from the Bárí Doáb Canal. For the coarser fabrics, country wool is used, but Australian wool is also imported and worked up in the finer goods. These cloths can be put in the market at rates relatively much cheaper than the ordinary hand-woven woollen goods, and seem likely in time to take their place to a large extent. But as the profits of such an enterprise must depend mainly on regular wholesale production as in contracts for military and police purposes, it may be long before the domestic blanket-weaver is driven to other occupations. The *súsís* of Batálá have a good reputation. They are striped like all *súsís*, but often have an admixture of silk. Colonel Harcourt, who has reported at length on the industries of the district, suggests that the fabric is very suitable for shirts, and there can be no doubt that it is a serviceable and agreeably coloured stuff. But the narrow width in which it is made would be a bar to its adoption for this or any other European purpose. Its chief use is for women's *pyjámas*, each pair of which consumes a much larger quantity than the uninitiated would imagine. These *súsís* answer in some sort to the silk-bordered cotton goods of Bombay and the Central Provinces.

Lungís of cotton and silk mixed, and of all silk with *kalábatún* or gold thread bars and stripes, are made at Batálá and Fattehgarh. Silk *izárbands* dyed black are also made. Noticing the ordinary cotton-weaving for domestic uses, Colonel Harcourt writes that "the "*juláhas* (weavers) who work in cotton are usually *kamíns* (menials) "of the village. These men do not receive grain payments from the "*zamíndárs*, their remuneration taking the form of reserving for "themselves a piece of the cloth woven. Curiously enough there are

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"very few dyers in red in the district, and so the colours used in dyeing "cotton are nearly always blue and green." Red, it may be explained, though it is a favourite colour, is a troublesome one to dye, and *majíth* or madder, the dye substance generally used, is relatively expensive. Indigo and turmeric are cheap. Mr. Harris has enquired into the economics of village weaving, and he notes that "in three days "one and a quarter seers of cotton yarn worth 12 annas is used. The "cost of labour is quoted at five annas for the preparation of "12 *gaz* of cloth, which sells for Re. 1-2. This is calculated to give "six annas clear profit, or Rs. 4 per maund." From this it would appear that there are only Rs. 4 of clear profit on 96 days' labour! Mr. Harris continues:—"This is but a bare subsistence. A whole "family work together, and sometimes two or three families join in the "labour. The tools used are very cheap, a Julaha's brush lasting for "years. Sheets and striped cloths are the articles manufactured. "These are made entirely for district use, and are not exported." It is not easy to take every minute detail into consideration in estimates of this kind, but it is certain that coarse cotton-weaving is generally in a very bad way in Gurdáspur as in other districts.

Lacquered turnery is brought at Jhabkara and Marora. Charpoy legs here as elsewhere are the staple articles.

Srígobindpur is noted for combs, which sell for Rs. 4-8 per mille, and are chiefly disposed of at Delhi and Amritsar. The long parting comb of European toilets is not used, but a small comb with a rounded back.

From Batálá, through Colonel Harcourt, Deputy Commissioner, a very good carven *bárí* or window-frame in *shísham* wood was sent to the Calcutta Exhibition, where it gained a medal. The ornament was well designed and neatly executed, and but little inferior to that of Chiniot. Sikh carpenters indeed contend that the Amritsar and Gurdáspur districts are the home and birth-place of good architectural wood-carving, and that in old towns like Batála, Hariáná &c., the best examples are to be found.

The pottery of the district is poor, and there is no special character in the jewelry and silver-work.

Sericulture.

The following brief history of sericulture in Gurdáspur is taken from a *Memorandum on Silk in India* by Mr. Leotard:—

Gurdáspur is one of the districts of the Punjab in which continued efforts have been made to introduce sericulture on a considerable scale. In this district, from 1873, increasing silk-worm establishments were reported to be rising up. The five establishments that existed in the Gurdáspur and Amritsar districts had increased to fifty in Gurdáspur alone. Mulberry trees (variety not mentioned) existed in abundance in some parts of the district. Among those who engaged in the business was Mr. F. Halsey. This gentleman had, after carrying on the business on a small scale in the previous year, commenced rearing operations on a much extended scale in February 1873. It was found at that time that the natives who kept silk-worms in the district endeavoured to rear a much larger number of worms than they had space to house them, or food to give them; and the result was that a large number of worms perished each year, and the rest were reared under conditions which stunted their growth and made them liable to

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disease. Thus the cocoons produced were poor and of a quality inferior to those more carefully reared. As an inducement to growers to adopt a better system of culture, and in view to directing the attention of others to the subject, in other words, to induce silk-growers to look more to the quality of the cocoons; the Financial Commissioner, on a suggestion by Mr. F. Halsey, seconded by the District officer, recommended, and the Government of the Punjab sanctioned, the grant of Rs. 1,000 in prizes from the district funds of Gurdáspur for the best cocoons of local production to be exhibited at some central locality. From this originated the annual exhibitions of cocoons in the Gurdáspur district.

In 1877 Mr. Halsey pointed to the causes which prevented the people from raising cocoons to perfection. These were want of well-aired dry sheds, and larger quantities of eggs than the rearer could properly attend to. Three hundred superficial feet of room and the care of two individuals are, he wrote, necessary for worms hatched from 1 oz. of eggs, and this would give 40 to 50 seers of cocoons worth from Rs. 30 to 40 ; whereas the rearers very commonly hatch out from one to five seers (32 to 160 oz.) of eggs without perhaps 300 superficial feet of room, and with six men in all to look after the worms. The proper thing for one seer of eggs would be 9,600 feet of room and 64 men to attend, and the produce would amount to 32 maunds of cocoons worth Rs. 960. A man here commonly undertakes this who has not Rs. 5 in the world ; whereas, if one man and his son would undertake to raise the worms from 1 oz. of eggs, he might, without any cash outlay at all, make Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 in 40 days, sufficient to keep him in tolerable plenty for the rest of the year. But, like every thing else in this country, the native looks to quantity, not to quality.

Gurdáspur was considered by Mr. Halsey to be situated at quite the most southern limit of the *Bombyx mori* ; and in order to escape the great heats which are apt to come on just at the time the silk-worm is forming its cocoon, which is the most critical moment of his life, it was necessary that art should be brought to its aid. There was no difficulty in hatching the eggs sufficiently early ; the difficulty was to prevent its hatching before there was sufficient food for the young worm. Mr. Halsey proposed to overcome this difficulty by himself supplying free of cost in January at Sujánpur, cuttings of the "Chinese mulberry (*Morus Chinensis*), which bursts into leaf three weeks before the common wild mulberry." This would enable rearers to force the season by fully three weeks, and thus avoid the heats which sometimes cause disastrous effects. As to mulberry trees in this (Gurdáspur) district, the practice had been to divide the lines of road and canals where there were trees of the kind, to apportion them out to silk-worm-rearers, and to let each man have that part of the road (or canal) which was nearest to his house or workshop, the length of the road (or canal) line granted being in proportion to his requirements. One Shekh Jáfir of Nainakot, the first silk-grower in the district, had the lease of the encamping-ground at that place, and received at a fixed rate annually the lease of the Public Works Department road which runs through the Shakargarh *tahsil*. On the district roads and the canal the lessees were

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in some places allowed to break off small twigs bearing leaves, and in others, from roadside trees, merely the leaves. On the Bári Doáb Canal the length of line on which mulberry trees were grown was 54 miles, and a portion of it from Mádhopur to Sarna bridge, a distance of seven miles, was sold to the Manager of the Punjab Sugar-Works Company—it is not said for what purpose. The Local Government quite saw that "the formation and maintenance of China mulberry plantations are of importance in connection with the development of the silk industry;" and it caused the district officers to be instructed to encourage the formation of these plantations, and assist the industry as much as possible without direct interference. It also invited the attention of the Conservator of Forests to the matter, and expressed the opinion that "large plantations of the China mulberry might be formed by the officers of the Forest Department, which would be of great assistance to this industry, and pay well."

In Mr. Constant's opinion some of the cocoons exhibited in 1880 were of exactly the same quality as those he had been in the habit of buying in France, Italy, and Spain. General inquiries tended to show that the most successful rearers did not use the leaves from the roadside trees, but had their own plantations.

The number of competitors and the quantity of the produce exhibited in 1880 were much less in 1879. The Deputy Commissioner attributed this to the fact that both the country eggs collected by the people and the home eggs supplied to them were destroyed by change of climate or through some other accident.

Immediately after the exhibition of 1880, the advisability was considered of having one joint show at Mádhopur, in Gurdáspur, instead of two separate ones (one in Gurdáspur and the other in Kángra) as in previous years; the Local Government having consented to the change, the exhibition of 1881 was held at Mádhopur on the 2nd May. Due notice had been given throughout the tracts concerned, and list of *boná fide* rearers were obtained from *tahsíldárs*. There were in all 447 exhibitors, of whom 124 were *zamíndárs*, and 323 of mixed professions. There were few exhibits of country egg cocoons, the majority being from eggs imported from Japan, France, and Italy. The following table shows the results:—

Tahsil	Cultivators.	Mixed professions.	No. of prizes given to		Amount of prizes.			Weight of seed used.		Weight of cocoons produced.		Silk produced.		Number of men using leaves of Government trees.
			Cultivators.	Mixed professions.	Cultivators.	Mixed professions.	Total	Foreign.	Country.	Foreign.	Country.	Foreign.	Country.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	
Batala (a)	..	2	..	2	..	25	25	0 0 12	0 0 2	0 4½	0 15	0 ½	..	
Shakargarh (b)	60	62	7	13	75	125	200	0 13 2	0 10 0	42 0	43 2	1 3	3 24	48
Pathankot (c)	27	118	10	31	185	455	640	0 39 0	0 4 14	129 14	26 3	..	0 5	58
Gurdaspur (d)	15	36	4	3	140	145	285	0 26 2	0 4 0	46 0	22 10½	2 4	0 8	34
Total (Gurdaspur)	102	218	21	49	400	760	1,160	1 39 0	0 19 0	217 24½	91 30½	3 7½	4 5	170
Nurpur (Kangra)	22	105	11	33	100	300	400	0 3 12	0 [illegible]	84 12½	3 14½	..	0 5	106
Grand Total	124	323	32	82	500	1,060	1,560	2 2 12	0 24 12	25 37	95 5	3 7½	4 10	276

(a) Produced at Batala. (b) Produced at several villages. (c) Produced at Sujanpur. (d) Produce at several villages.

The Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur, from whose report the above figures have been taken, wrote as follows:—

"A number of persons brought in cocoons, whose names had not been entered as *boná fide* rearers; those to whom the *tahsíldárs*, who were present, could certify, were admitted to the competition, and the others excluded; the reason being that in former years a *boná fide* rearer made over a number of cocoons to other parties who had not reared them, on the understanding that the prizes, if obtained, should be divided, and it was to prevent this that lists were prepared. The cocoons raised from the acclimatised Japan and foreign eggs were very good, and declared by Mr. Moore, the only expert present, to be equal to any he had ever seen. The country cocoons exhibited were, however, not of a very superior description; they were of the same kind as shown last year. The quantity was certainly much smaller; this is owing to a disease having infected the country worms for the last three or four years, and consequently very little seed was left in the district. This year also in a few places the worms have died. From inquiries made by the agent of Messrs. Lister & Co. it appears that the disease was brought into the district by eggs imported by the late Mr. Halsey; these were hybridised with the country cocoons, which naturally spread the disease over the whole district; no remedy has yet been discovered, but it is said that the worms recovered by removal to a cooler place. All the natives appeared much pleased, and took a general interest in all the proceedings; next year Messrs. Lister and Co. hope to have seed available for distribution by 15th January, so that the worms may commence spinning early in the season, and they intend to extend their mulberry plantations, not only at Gulpur, but wherever land can be procured. They are about to build sheds at Gulpur, and to make them over, with a portion of the mulberry plantation, to any person who will commence operations on the spot; their object being, of course, to obtain as many cocoons as they can, so as to keep the filature at work. The majority of the exhibitors sell their cocoons to the firm, and all who do so of course prefer Mádhopur as the place of exhibition, as it saves them a double journey. Those who reel their own silk prefer Gurdáspur, but I think Mádhopur is the most convenient place as regards accommodation, &c. Messrs. Lister and Co. are about to try the experiment of hatching eggs of the silk-worm during the rains; they are taking all the seed to Dalhousie for the summer, and will bring down a certain quantity in July for distribution, and will give four silver medals for the best cocoons then produced; they seem confident about their success, but the native professionals are not of the same opinion. Neither *zamíndárs* nor professionals care to disclose their actual circumstances, partly through fear of taxation, and partly because, being more or less indebted, they do not wish their creditors to know their exact income; including what is admitted to have been reeled off, calculating at 10·41 seers of silk per maund of cocoon, the total outturn in silk during the year would be, in rough numbers, 80½ maunds. Messrs. Lister and Co. purchased the mulberry leaves on certain district roads, and gave them free of cost to persons who were willing to sell their cocoons to the firm. The necessity for feeding silk-worms by

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night as well as by day was properly made known to the people. *Zamíndárs* take this silk culture up because their wives and children can work at it while they are in the fields, but professionals make it their principal business, and are able to devote more time and attention to the worms, both at the breeding and spinning stage, than a *zamíndár*, who comes home wearied by his out-door work, can possibly do, and this is why professionals are most successful in sericulture. The operations of the official year 1880-81 in increasing mulberry plantations were thus condensed by the Deputy Commissioner:—

Tahsil.	*Country.*		*Foreign.*		Remarks.
	Area.	No. of trees.	Area.	No. of trees.	
By private persons (Madhopur).	..	..	40 acres	No. not stated	18 feet apart, consisting of the China and Philippine varieties, by Mrs. Lister & Co.
Gulpur hedgings ..	150 acres	No. not stated	..	..	6′ × 1′, apart of the common country mulberry, by Messrs. Lister & Co.
In nurseries of Gulpur Rakh.	..	..	Area not stated	20,000	Cuttings of the China and Philippine varieties.
In nursery at Gulpur Rakh.	200 acres	No. not stated	..	..	Katatoot, which will be planted out during the rains to the extent of Messrs. Lister & Co.'s land at Gulpur.
Shakargarh ..	G. K. M. 35 5 4 A. R. P. 36 2 24	10,650	K. G. M. 6 2 0 A. R. P. 6 1 0	2,500	The figures represent the total number of trees existing in Shakargarh tahsil, and not those which were planted during the year under report.
Batala ..	2 kanals 33 poles	35	8 marlas 7 poles	4	
Pathankot ..	..	..	..	..	No trees were planted during the year; the worms were fed upon the roadside mulberry trees.
District Committee nursery of China mulberry in Gurdaspur.	..	..	8 ghomaos A. R. P. 6 2 27	3,100 ..	1,500 planted in 1879-80. 1,600 planted in 1880-81.

The Punjab Government, in reviewing the report, noticed, among other points, the fact now mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner, that country worms were infected with "a disease" since the last three or four years; but the Lieutenant-Governor did not think it necessary to take any special steps in the matter. From the facts stated by the Deputy Commissioner, that very few country cocoons were exhibited this year, and that Messrs. Lister & Co. gratuitously distribute foreign seed to all breeders who agree to sell the produce to them, it appears certain that the foreign seed will supersede the country seed without any effort being made in this behalf. It is not unlikely that the moths and worms of the two classes are allowed to mix; but unless this is the case, the infection cannot spread. The development of mulberry plantations was also considered satisfactory by the Lieutenant-Governor; and the irrigation department was requested to plant mulberry trees, as far as possible, on the banks of the Bári Doáb Canal and its main distributaries in the Gurdáspur district.

Another exhibition was held in the Gurdáspur district on the 2nd May 1882; it was largely attended. The samples of cocoons

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were, on the whole, inferior, because of the disease among the silk-worms originating with the indigenous country eggs and spreading to the foreign, owing to the natives not having been careful enough to prevent the two kinds of seeds from getting mixed. The proportion of foreign to that of country cocoons produced was 1 maund of the former to 1 maund $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers of the latter. The quality of the country cocoons was not nearly so good as the product from foreign eggs. The sickness was among the indigenous worms much greater than among those from foreign eggs. The disease affected both the quantity and quality of the out-turn of cocoons, and Messrs. Lister & Co. apparently were unable to obtain enough silk to keep their filature in constant work, and they had to seek supplies in Bengal.

The silk filature at Madhopur.

Colonel Harcourt thus describes the Mádhopur filature as it existed in 1883:—

"In 1880 Messrs. Lister & Co. decided on opening a silk filature, and the old Government workshops at Mádhopur were rented from the Canal Department. A filature comprising 56 basins was got out from France and erected in the workshops, while certain additions and alterations were made to the main building. On examination of the country silk-worm eggs, a good deal of disease was discovered, and the firm then telegraphed to France for 30 *kilos* of seed. These arrived in time for the crop, but the seed having been badly packed, a very small quantity was of any use. In the season referred to the firm only obtained 40 maunds of cocoons, which were reeled off during January and February 1881. The mills were first put in motion on 1st January 1881, and had to be closed again during the first week of March for want of cocoons. In 1881 the firm imported some 500 oz. of seed from France, and a similar quantity of seed was also received from the Company's branch office at Dehra Dún. These eggs were freely distributed among the people, with instructions not to mix or rear the worms near any of the country or local kind. The result was a crop of nearly 500 maunds of green cocoons. The mills were again started on 1st July, and were kept steadily at work till the end of January 1882. The firm bred from the very best cocoons some 1,800 oz. of eggs; they imported 300 oz. from France, and received 156 oz. from Dehra Dún, a total in all of 2,256 oz. With this large quantity of eggs in hand, and in anticipation of a proportionately good crop, 58 basins were added to the mills, making a total of 114 in use. Unfortunately, however, the natives were very careless in the mixing of their eggs; and worms and the disease touching the foreign stock, the crop was a failure, only some 150 maunds of green cocoons being forthcoming. This quantity was reeled off with 88 basins at work during July.

"During 1881, 56 hands were engaged for six months, and in 1882, 56 were engaged for one month and 88 for one month. The pay of those employed was from Rs. 2 to 4-8 per mensem. The manufacturing process is as follows:—The grub or chrysalis is first destroyed in the cocoons by laying the latter out in the sun or by steaming them. When the cocoons have become thoroughly dry, each reeler has a seer of these weighed out to him, and a couple of handfuls of cocoons are then placed in a basin of boiling water, and batted or knocked about until the gum has all softened and the threads of the silk appear. These are then collected together by means of a birch bush, and the number of stands required for the required deniers are crossed together and placed on the hank reel, when the wheel is put in motion and the whole of the silk is wound off on to it. When the whole of the seer of cocoons has been wound off, the silk is taken off the hank reels, tested and weighed, and is then kept in a large box until

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The silk filature at Madhopar.

there is sufficient to make up a bale of two maunds, when the said bale is despatched to the Company's works at Bradford. The whole of the produce is sent to the head-works at Bradford, where it is made up into piece-goods. Samples of the net silk have been valued at Lyons at from 52 to 55 francs the *kilo*. The value of the net silk in English prices is from £0-19-3 to £1-0-4 the lb, the prices of Lyons' silk being from £1-0-4 to £1-4-1 the lb. Taking the exchange at 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee, the Mádhopur net silks are worth from Rs. 23-2-0 to Rs. 24-6-0 per seer, the Lyons' silk ranging from Rs. 24-6-0 to Rs. 29 per seer. The Manager states he can place no dependence on cottage cultivation, and it is clear the firm must depend very much on having their own mulberry plantation with suitable rearing sheds. The main difficulty this manufacture has to contend against is the disease among the country worms; and the remedy for this difficulty is not immediately apparent, for the people will neither give up nor destroy their eggs. Messrs. Lister & Co. have applied for a long lease of some land suitable for a mulberry plantation and for the erection of rearing sheds in the sadr station of Gurdáspur.

Silk industry.

Colonel Harcourt writes :—

"The silk industry is chiefly in the hands of Kashmíris, but a good many *zamíndárs* also interest themselves in the rearing of silk-worms. The recent exhibition of cocoons at Pathánkot shows that there were no less than 543 exhibitors from this district, and it is estimated that there were about 39 others who are engaged in this work and who did not attend. The only native rearer of any importance lives at Kot Naina. The *zamíndár* producers sell their silk to the Kashmíris, who take it to Amritsar to be disposed of. The trade cannot be termed a thriving one. Silk-dyeing takes place in the district only to a very limited extent. Batála was at one time famous for its silk-work, but the industry there is not what it was. *Phulkáris* are made in the district, but these are not usually for sale, being prepared as presents for relations. They occasionally, however, come into the market. Besides the above, silk is largely used in *hookah* stems, in working the border of *pashmína chaddars*, and in sewing on imitation leaves on cloth. This last is the work of women. Another class of workers termed *patoyas* carry on a trade in threading beads and jewels with silk. Besides being used in *chaddar* borders, silk is employed in embroideries, and also in the preparation of the Batála *súsís*,—a striped variety of cloth used for women's trousers. These *súsís* are far famed, but the trade is suffering from imports of English chintz. The stuff would make excellent shirts. It is durable and very pretty. *Lungís* are also manufactured in the district. Some are entirely of silk; a second variety of silk and cotton mixed; while a third description is entirely of cotton. The thread used is dyed at Batálá in safflower and indigo. Lace is sometimes worked into these *lungís* which then command good prices. The silk used in *lungís* and *súsís* is dyed majinta. Batála and Fattehgarh are the main seats of this trade, and the work is largely exported to Jammú and Amritsar. Silk *lungís* fetch from Rs. 25 to 40 per piece, and, if worked with lace, command Rs. 100. Silk and cotton mixed fetch from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8. Cotton *lungís* sell at from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3. *Izárband*.—Silk of two kinds, *viz. Báná* and *Makhtúl sikka*, is used in the manufacture of *izárbands*. *Báná* silk comes from Bokhára, and is of a superior description. The *Makhtúl sikka* is procured from Amritsar and Jálandhar. In this district the *izárbands* are only dyed black, and the brighter colours are dyed in Amritsar and other large towns. To increase the weight of the silk, a little sugar-candy and *litharge* are mixed with the dye.

Table No. XXV gives particulars of the river traffic that passes through the district, while some further information on the subject

will be found below under the heading "navigable rivers." The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at page 51. Gurdáspur is one of the districts in which foreign trade is registered; and the following note on the subject has been compiled from recent returns:—

Commerce.

"The trade posts are—

(1) At Basohli to register the trade with Udampur, Riásí and Bahdarwah in Jamu territory.

(2) At Sukkho Chakk } to register the trade with Rámnagar, Jasrotá, Gillak, Sámbá and Jamu.
(3) At Dandot }

"The value of the trade registered in 1882-83 was—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
At Basohli	94,830 ...	76,247
" Sukkho chakk ...	52,065 ...	80,320
" Dándot ...	2,04,463 ...	2,58,032

"With Kashmír generally the chief imports are drugs, dyes, fruits, grain, *ghi*, oil-seeds, raw silk, woollen stuffs, shawls, and wood. Exports are: piece-goods, metals, grain, salt, sugar, and tea. But owing to the fact that the statistics are arranged by countries, it is impossible to say how far this is true of that part of the Kashmír trade which passes through Gurdáspur. "The following description of the trade of the district has been supplied by Coloned Harcourt:—

The chief articles of export and import of the Gurdáspur district may be classified as follows:—Cereals; saccharine produce; articles of woollen and cotton manufacture; silk and manufactures of silk; wood and wooden articles; tát, twine and rope; bamboos; beer and rum; leather; English wine, &c.; *ghi*, cotton, medicine and drugs; tea, piece-goods and iron.

Exports.

Wheat, white and red, is the chief produce of the Riárki villages. It is exported to Amritsar and thence to England and other European marts, *viá* Karáchi. But as the agricultural produce of the district is barely sufficient to meet the local demand, the population being 452 persons to the square mile of the total area of the district, the export is reduced to the mininum, and is estimated at 40,000 maunds, value Rs. 60,000. Riárki as a circle may be considered as the centre of trade as regards wheat.

The same circle of villages and other fertile parts of the district supply *másh* or *mah* for export to Amritsar, from whence it is distributed to the neghbouring towns and villages.

Rice is largely grown in *chak* Andar, and in the submontane tracts of the district, and comprises several varieties differing widely in value and quality. It is the staple food of the people of those parts of the district. The surplus being exported to Amritsar, where it finds a market for re-export to other places. The amount of export is believed to be 50,000 maunds, value Rs. 1,00,000. Rice is also exported in large quantities from the neighbouring district of Kángrá, and passes through this to Amritsar, Lahore and other principal places.

Sugar-cane is grown in all parts of the district, especially in the Gurdáspur and Batálá *tahsíls*, on canal and well-irrigated villages, and occupies more than one-sixteenth of the total area of the district. Unrefined and refined sugar (*gur* and *khand*) are obtained from the juice

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Exports.

of this cane, and are exported in large quantities to the neighbouring towns of Amritsar, Siálkot and Lahore, and from the latter place to Multán, Sakkar, and Karáchi, where it finds a lucrative market. Sugar is manufactured in the town of Srígobindpur and in its vicinity, and in Harchowál and Dínanagar. The total amount of export may in round numbers be estimated at—

	Maunds		*Value* Rs.
Unrefined sugar	50,000	...	1,25,000
Refined sugar	5,000	...	50,000

The Sujánpur sugar-works, which are situated on the banks of the Bári Duáb Canal, about half mile from the thriving town of Sujánpur, also turn out large quantities of refined sugar of a very superior description and of treacle. First class sugar sells at an average of Rs. 14 the maund; second class sugar sells at an average rate of Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 13 the maund; and third class sugar at from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 the maund. The chief markets for this sugar are Amritsar and Ráwalpindi.

Loís and wrappers of an inferior description, made of cotton and wool, in the proportion of two-thirds to one-third cotton, are largely manufactured in the towns of Sujánpur, Dínanagar and Pathánkot, and are exported to very distant parts of India, Calcutta, Benares and Lucknow. The total value of export may be fixed at Rs. 40,000. The usual time for export is November. During the Cabul war a good deal of this material was bought up for the use of syces in the expedition. The wool used in the manufacture of this article is imported from Sháhpur, and from the country inhabited by the Gaddís, *i. e.*, Chamba and thereabouts.

Blankets are also made in the towns of Fattehgarh, Dharmkot and Ikhláspur from district wool, and that which comes from Siálkot and Amritsar. There are some export of these blankets to Amritsar and Siálkot districts. The amount of export is about Rs. 2,000. Besides the native manufacture of woollen articles, the Dháriwál woollen mills, which are situate on the Amritsar and Pathánkot road, 7 miles from Gurdáspur, are now supplying the police and troops in the Panjab with woollen fabrics of a very superior description. The amount of export is very great, though it cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy what it is, as no information on this head has been received from the Manager. There is, however, reason to believe that when the works, which are still under construction, are completed, this district will be the centre of trade in woollen goods.

Among the articles of cotton manufacture which are exported from this distrct, are—(1) *khaddar* (coarse country cloth), (2) Batála *súsís*, used for women's trousers, (3) *Lungís*. The coarse country cloth is manufactured in the Shakargarh *tahsíl*, and is exported to the territories of Mahárája of Jammú, *viá* Basohlí and Rámnaggar, and the *súsís* and *lungís* to Jammú, Amritsar, Lahore and other towns in the Panjab. The amount of export is estimated as follows :—

	Rs.
Coarse country cloth	5,000
Súsi and *lungi*	10,000

The manufacture of *silk* articles has already been fully described at page 72. Amongst articles of silk manufacture which are exported from this district, are silk *lungís* and *súsís* and *izárbands*. These

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Exports.

are sent out to Amritsar, Lahore and other towns in the Punjab. The total value of export of silk and articles of silk cannot be more than Rs. 20,000.

Trees of different species are floated down the rivers Rávi and Biás from the hills to Lahore by the Forest Department and native merchants. The amount of export is not known, but it must be considerable. *Bed-legs* of sorts are largely manufactured in Shakargarh, and in Jhabkará and Marora in the Gurdáspur *tahsíl* and are sent to Amritsar, Málwa and Ferozepore. The total value may be fixed at Rs. 2,000. Combs are chiefly manufactured in Srigobindpur, and, though not of superior quality, are sent as far as Delhi, and are largely sold in Amritsar, total value Rs. 3,000. A very extensive trade is carried on in plough pieces. In the cold weather hundreds of cattle and donkeys may be seen, each loaded with a pair of plough pieces, wending their way towards Amritsar. They probably come from over the Rávi or the Kángra directions, and perhaps some few are from the villages on the border of the Rávi. The value of export is not known.

Leather.—There is a considerable trade in skins from this district. The trade is, however, not in a very prosperous condition. At Dínanagar and Batálá, saddlery is made, and the harness of Dínanagar is really good. The chief manufactory of leather is in Batálá, and exports from the town are sent to Amritsar and Delhi. The amount of export of leather and leather-work amounts to about Rs. 5,000.

Twine and rope.—In the Pathánkot *tahsíl*, on the banks of the Chakki stream, hemp is extensively grown, and is used for the making of *tát*. The chief seats of the manufacture are the villages of Dhamrai and Gharota. The principal mart for the matting is Amritsar. A superior description of twine is made of the fibre of the linseed plant grown in the Shakargarh *tahsíl*. The twine is mainly exported to Amritsar and Siálkot, its chief use being the stringing of charpoys. The total amount of export of *tát* and twine is estimated to be Rs. 5,000.

Bamboos of all sorts grown in the lower range of the hills in the Pathánkot *tahsíl*, and also in some parts of the Gurdáspur *tahsíl*, are exported largely to Amritsar, Siálkot, Ferozepore and other places. The amount of export is about Rs. 3,000.

Beer and Rum.—Beer from the Dalhousie Brewery and rum from the Sujánpur distillery are exported in large quantities to all parts of the Panjab. The amount of export cannot be correctly stated, but it cannot be less than 10 or 12,000 rupees.

Imports.

Imported liquor and stores.—Wine and beer are taken to Dalhousie for sale to the European residents and visitors there, and for the use of the English troops at Baloon. The estimated value is about a lac of rupees.

Gram, Sarson and Chari.—These articles are imported from the Ferozepore and Ludhiána districts, and are chiefly brought for sale in the Batálá and Gurdáspur *tahsíls*. The total value of import is stated to be about Rs. 50,000.

Ghi.—This article of consumption is almost wholly received from Basohli and Rámnaggar in the territory of the Mahárája of Kashmír. Total value of export is Rs. 50,000.

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Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.

Imports.

Cotton.—Cotton is imported from Rupar to the extent of about Rs. 40,000.

Medicines and Drugs.—These articles are sent through this district from Hushiárpur and Kángra districts and Chamba territories to Amritsar, and thence to other places in India. The amount of import for local consumption is about Rs. 2,000.

Tea.—Tea from Kángra also passes in transit through this district to Amritsar and other places. The amount of import for local consumption is about Rs. 1,000. *Piece-goods* and other cloths of English manufacture are imported into this district from Amritsar and Delhi to the value of one lac of rupees.

Iron.—Iron of English manufacture is also imported into this district from Amritsar to the value of Rs. 10,000. The carriage employed for the conveyance of all goods of import and export are the country carts, camels, and bullocks, and in some cases the bullock train which plies on the Amritsar and Patháukot road. On the hill road, camels, mules, and ponies are exclusively used. The route generally followed is the metalled Amritsar and Patháukot road, from whence the trade winds its course to different directions along the district roads which are all connected with the main line.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

Table No. XXVI gives the retail *bázár* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII, and rent-rates in Table No. XXI; but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value. The figures of Table No. XXXII give the average values of land in rupees per acre shown in the margin for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures.

Period.	Sále.	Mortgage.
1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	24·1	11·15
1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	31·6	22·13
1878-79 to 1881-82 ..	25·7	22·14

The following are the local tables of weights and measures :—

Gold weight ...	8 rattis	= 1 masha.
	12 masha	= 1 tola.
Grain weight ...	5 tolas	= 1 chatak or sarsai.
	16 chataks	= 1 seer.
	2 seers	= 1 batti.
	4 seers	= 1 dhari.
	40 seers	= 1 man.
Note.—	1 kacha seer	= 32 tolas.
	1 kacha man	= 16 seers.
Grain measure ...	1 paropi	= 32 tolas.
	4 paropi or 128 tolas ...	= 1 topa.
	4 topa	= 1 pie.
	50 pie	= 1 máni or 8 maunds.
Cloth measure ...	3 jau	= 1 angusht (finger).
	3 angusht	= 1 gira.
	16 gira	= 1 gaz.
	In the hill tract. } 4 angusht ...	= 1 chharik.
	In the hill tract. } 8 chhirik = 1 gazz	= ¾ English yard.
Timber measure ...	24 taswasa	= 1 tassu.
	24 tassu	= 1 gaz = yard.
Land measure ...	3 feet	= 1 gaz.
	1½ gaz	= 1 karm.
	3 karm	= 1 kan.
	3 square kan	= 1 marla.
	20 marla	= 1 kanal.
	8 kanal	= 1 ghumao.
	9 kanal 12 marla ...	= 1 acre.
	4 kanal	= 1 bigah.

The local *ghumáo* was adopted as the unit for the measurements of the Regular Settlement, being very slightly increased in order to make it equal to five-sixths of an English acre.

Communications.

Communications.	Miles
Navigable rivers ...	109
Metalled roads ...	66
Unmetalled roads	595

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table No. I of the Administration Report for 1878-79. Table No. XLVI shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance; while Table No. XIX shows the area taken up by Government for roads and railways in the district.

Navigable rivers.

The Rávi and Biás are both navigable for country craft throughout their courses within the district. The principal traffic on these rivers, as stated in the Punjab Famine Report (1879), is shown in Table No. XXV. The mooring places and ferries, and the distances between them, are shown below, following the downwards course of each river:—

Rivers.	Stations.	Distance in miles.	Rivers.	Stations.	Distance in miles.
Ravi.	Basohli ...	... ...	Bias.	Kathgarh ...	32 miles
	Srinagar ...	12 miles		Byánpur ...	31 ,,
	Sháhpur ...	4 ,,		Pakhowál ...	32 ,,
	Baherián ...	8 ,,		Nowshera ...	40 ,,
	Sundar Chakk ...	4 ,,		Manli ...	36 ,,
	Jhelá ...	4 ,,		Bágarián ...	32 ,,
	Akhwárá ...	5 ,,		Mullanwál ...	32 ,,
	Gidrí ...	4 ,,		Bhetan ...	28 ,,
	Jalálá ...	5 ,,		Srigobindpur ...	27 ,,
	Trimmo ...	4 ,,			
	Duránglá ...	4 ,,			
	Derá Pathánán ...	4 ,,			
	Chandú Wadálá ...	5 ,,			
	Bulakí Chakk ...	4 ,,			
	Derá Nának ...	5 ,,			

The boats on the Biás, as compared with those on the Rávi, have a very low gunwale; their prows, on the other hand, are much higher, and so catch more wind. They are of the kind commonly found on all Punjab rivers, except that they are smaller. The navigation of the rivers is sufficiently dangerous in the rainy season to prevent merchants sending goods down the rivers. The navigation season is fixed by the crops. A large quantity of *gur* and *shakkar* goes down the Rávi in February, March and April to Multán and Lahore. The boats return empty as a rule, though some bring cloth. On the Biás *shísham* wood is carried down to Ferozepur. The boats generally return empty. Grain is imported and exported (the former very rarely), according to the state of the market, but there is not a steady trade in this article on the river. It is generally carried to Amritsar. The boats are generally of 40 maunds burden, being seldom of more bulk on the Biás owing to their faulty construction. It is rare for them to rise above 250 maunds in bulk on the Rávi. Occasionally boats go down as far as Rorí Bhakar, but this voyage is quite an event in the lives of the boatmen.

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Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.

Railways.

The Amritsar and Pathánkot Railway, which is now under construction, will be completed by the end of 1884, with stations at the following places :—

Vaerká	... 6	miles from Amritsar,	3rd class station.
Katthú Nangal	... 12	,,	,, ,,
Jaintípur	... 18	,,	,, ,,
Batálá	... 24	,,	2nd class station.
Chiná	... 32	,,	3rd ,, ,,
Dhárivál platform	... 36	,,	This platform is for the use of the Egerton Woollen Mills at Dhárivál.
Sohal	... 38	,,	3rd class station.
Gurdáspur	... 44½	,,	2nd ,, ,,
Dinanagar	... 51¼	,,	3rd ,, ,,
Sarná	... 61¾	,,	3rd ,, ,,
Pathánkot	... 66¼	,,	2nd ,, ,,

Roads, staging bungalows, and encamping grounds.

The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting places on them, and the conveniences for travellers to be found at each. All these roads are in a good state of repair :—

Route.	Halting place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Gurdáspur to Fattehgarh *viá* Kalánaur and Derá Nának.	Gurdáspur ...	...	Staging bungalow, encamping ground and *sarái*.
	Kalánaur ...	15	*Sarái*.
	Dera Nának ...	7	Rest house.
	Fattehgarh ...	12	*Sarái* with quarters for European travellers.
Gurdáspur to Sháhgarib *viá* Trimmo, Kot Nainán and Núrkot.	Trimmo ...	9½ miles	Encamping-ground and supply-house up to Trimmo road metalled.
	Kot Nainán ...	4½	Police rest-house and encamping-ground.
	Núrkot ...	8	Encamping-ground.
	Sháhgarib ...	9	Encamping-ground. Supply-house.
Gurdáspur to Shakargarh *viá* Kot Nainán.	Gurdáspur ...	...	
	Kot Nainán ...	14	Police rest-house.
	Shakargarh ...	8	Rest-house and *sarái*.
Batála to Derá Nának.	Batálá ...	...	Staging bungalow, *sarái*, encamping-ground and supply-house.
	Derá Nának ...	18	Rest-house.
Batálá to Fattehgarh.	Batálá ...	...	
	Fattehgarh ...	16	*Sarái* with quarters for European travellers.
Batálá to Srigobindpur.	Batálá ...	...	
	Srigobindpur ...	19	Police rest-house.
Batálá to Dalhousie.	Batálá ...	...	*Sarái*, encamping-ground and dák bungalow.
	Bidípur ...	10	Encamping-ground and supply-house.
	Gurdáspur ...	10	Encamping-ground, dak bungalow and *sarái*.
	Parmánand ...	11	Supply-house.
	Pathánkot ...	13	Dák bungalow, *sarái*, encamping ground, police rest-house.
	Dhár ...	17	Dák bungalow, encamping-ground.
	Dunerá ...	11	*Sarái*, dak bungalow and encamping ground.
	Mámúl ...	9	Dák bungalow.
	Dalhousie ...	13	Hotel.

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Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.
Roads, staging bungalows, and encamping grounds.

Route.	Halting place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Pathánkot to Mírthal.	Mírthal ...	12	*Sarái* and encamping-ground.
Gurdáspur to Nushera *viá* Jagatpur.	Gurdáspur ...	9¾	Encamping-ground.
	Nushera ...	...	Metalled.
Gurdáspur to Srigobindpur.	Gurdáspur ...	...	Dák bungalow, *sarái* and encamping-ground.
	Srigobindpur ...	26	Police rest-house.
Dínanagar to Trimmo.	*Sarái* ...	...	
	Trimmo ...	11	Encamping-ground and well.
Batála to Dalhousie *viá* Sháhpur.	Batálá ...	...	*Vide* route Batálá to Dalhousie.
	Bidípur ...	10	
	Gurdáspur ...	10	
	Parmánand ...	11	
	Pathánkot ...	13	
	Sháhpur ...	8	Encamping-ground and dák bungalow.
	Dhár ...	12	*Vide* route Batálá to Dalhousie.
	Dunerá ...	11	
	Mámúl ...	9	
	Dalhousie ...	13	

A good unmetalled cart-road runs along the bank of the Bárí Doáb Canal, which is bridged at the following places :—

Distance from head-quarters.

			Miles.	Feet.
Mádhopur	... Inspection bungalow.			
Malikpur	... 1st class *chowki*	...	7	400
Gulpur	... 2nd ditto	...	10	4,500
Bhímpur	... 1st ditto	...	15	4,000
Toghyal	... 2nd ditto	...	20	1,000
Sírkián	... 2nd ditto	...	24	2,500
Tibrí	... 1st ditto	...	30	1,580
Talwandí	... 2nd ditto	...	35	1,780
Koller	... 1st ditto	...	42	2,474
Kunjar	... 2nd ditto	...	50	1,080
Aliwál	... 1st ditto	...	55	1,190

The dák bungalows are completely furnished and provided with servants. The police rest-houses have furniture, crockery and cooking utensils, but no servants. The canal bungalows have furniture only. A horse dák and bullock train ply along the metalled road from Amritsar to Pathánkot. But the opening of the railway will probably lead to its discontinuance.

Post Offices.

The following is a list of Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Savings Banks :—

Name of place.	Post office.	Money Order Office.	Savings Bank.
Bakloh	1	1	1
Batálá	1	1	1
Chhamál	1	1	1
Dalhousie	1	1	1

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Post Offices.

Name of place.	Post Office.	Money Order Office.	Savings Bank.
Dehrá Nának	1	1	1
Dháríwál	1	1	1
Dínánagar	1	1	1
Dunerá	1	1	1
Fattehgarh	1	1	1
Garhota	1	1	1
Kádián	1	1	1
Káhnúwán	1	1	1
Kalánaur	1	1	1
Mádhopur	1	1	1
Nainákot	1	1	1
Narot	1	1	1
Pathánkot	1	1	1
Sháhpur	1	1	1
Sháhgaríb	1	1	1
Shakargarh	1	1	1
Srigobindpur	1	1	1
Sujánpur	1	1	1

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance.

Executive and Judicial.

The Gurdáspur district is under the control of the Commissioner of the Amritsar division, who is assisted by an Additional Commissioner stationed at Jálandhar. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, and three Extra Assistant Commissioners. An Assistant Commissioner is placed in separate charge of the Dalhousie sanitarium during the season (April to October). Each *tahsíl* is in charge of a *tahsíldár* assisted by a *náib*. There is also a *munsiff* attached to each *tahsíl*, and in Gurdáspur *tahsíl* there are two *munsiffs*. At Kishenkot there is an Honorary Assistant Commissioner, with powers of a Magistrate of the first class, whose civil and criminal jurisdiction includes 16 villages in the Batálá *tahsíl*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin.

Tahsil.	*Kanungos* and *naibs.*	*Patwaris* and assistants.
Gurdaspur ..	2	138
Batala ..	2	123
Shakargarh ..	2	97
Pathankot ..	2	63

The statistics of civil and revenue litigation for the last five years are given in Table No. XXXIX.

Crimnal, Police and Gaols.

Besides the executive staff detailed in the preceding paragraph, there is a bench of three Honorary Magistrates at Batálá who exercise Judicial powers on the criminal side within the municipality. The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent and an Assistant. The strength of the force, as given in Table No. I of the Police Report for 1881-82, is shown in the margin. In addition to this force, 2,213 watchmen are entertained and paid by a house-tax levied upon the village communities for the purpose.

Class of police.	Total strength.	*Distribution.*	
		Standing guard.	Protection and detection
District Imperial ..	451	113	338
Municipal ..	129	..	129
Ferry police ..	16	..	16
Total ..	596	113	483

The *thánás* or principal police jurisdictions are distributed as follows:—

Tahsíl Gurdáspur.—Dínanagar, Rania, Kalánaur and Káhnúwán.

Tahsíl Batálá.—Batálá, Srigobindpur, Fattehgarh and Dehrá Nának.

Tahsíl Shakargarh.—Kotnainán, Chhamál, and Sháhgaríb.

Tahsíl Patháńkot.—Patháńkot, Sháhpur, Dunerá, Dalhousie, Parmánand and Narot.

There are no police outposts or *chaukís* in the district. There is a cattle-pound at each *thána* and also at Shakargarh, Mádhopur, Athwál, Kotlá and Panjgaráín, the last four being under the management of the Canal Department. The district lies within the Lahore police circle, under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of

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Administration and Finance.

Criminal, Police and Gaol.

Police at Lahore. The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 293 prisoners. Table No. XL gives statistics of criminal trials, Table XLI of police inquiries, and Table No. XLII of convicts in gaol for the last five years. The Sáhnsís are the only caste proclaimed to be a criminal tribe under Act XXVII of 1871 (the Criminal Tribes Act) in this district. The other tribes, such as Hárnís, Gandhelás, Pakkhíwárás, Parnás, are not registered as criminal tribes. The Sáhnsís were proclaimed to be a criminal tribe in 1876. They reside in all four *tahsíls* of this district, but they are found to be chiefly in the jurisdiction of the Srigobindpur, Batálá, Fattehgarh, Kotnainán, Chhamál, Dehrá Nának, Rania, Dínanagár, and Pathánkot sub-divisions of the Gurdáspur district. The number on the register in 1882 was 1,298.

Revenue, Taxes, and Registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years, so far as they are made under the orders of the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII, while Tables Nos. XXIX, XXXV, XXXIV and XXXIII give further details of land revenue, excise, license tax, and stamps, respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA shows the number and situation of Registration offices. The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Gurdáspur, Batálá, Shakargarh and Pathánkot. The cultivation of poppy is carried on in this district on a small scale. In 1882 the area under cultivation was 119 acres. Government lands and land revenue and Settlements are noticed below at pages 86 to 90. Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from district funds, which are controlled by a committee consisting of 31 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various *tahsíls*, and of the Civil Surgeon, the District Superintendent of Police, and eight other persons as *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner as president. Table No. XLV gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalites themselves are noticed in Chapter VI. The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown below :—

Source of income.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Ferries without boat bridges ...	9,894	9,027	7,836	6,504	6,898
Staging-bungalows, &c. ...	2,217	2,294	2,807	2,186	2,604
Encamping-grounds ...	1,482	1,543	1,275	1,548	583
Cattle-pounds ...	5,049	4,862	6,050	5,295	5,842
Nazúl properties ...	2,613	2,767	2,843	2,321	2,288
Total ..	21,255	20,493	20,811	17,844	18,215

The ferries, dák bungalows, and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at pages 77-78, and the cattle-pounds at page 81. The principal *nazúl* properties consist of—

1. *Báradari* at Batálá.
2. Tank at Batálá known as "Shamsher Khánwálá."
3. Colonel Lake's tank at Batálá.
4. Garden Tara Chandwálá at Batálá.
5. Garden Bhim Singhwálá, Batálá.
6. Ditto at Taragarh.
7. Ditto at Doda.
8. Ditto at Ghumman.

Education.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government and aided, high, middle, and primary schools of the district. The high school is at Gurdáspur, and it has always held a prominent place

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Administration and Finance.

Education.

among the high schools in the province ; there is a district school at Batálá, the largest town in the district.

The middle schools are at Dehrá Bábá Nának, Kanjrúr, Sujánpur, Pathánkot, Dínanagar, Srigobindpur, and Kalánaur. Besides these there is a Mission College at Batálá (described at page 33), a small School of Industry at Gurdáspur, and 81 primary schools, a list of which is given below. The district lies within the Lahore circle, which forms the charge of the Inspectors of Schools at Lahore. Table No. XIII gives statistics of education collected at the census of 1881. And the general state of education has already been discussed at page 33.

List of primary schools in the Gurdáspur district.

1. Jandí.
2. Sohal.
3. Tálibpur.
4. Sahowál.
5. Káhnúwán.
6. Tugalwálá.
7. Ghorewáh.
8. Jogí Chímá.
9. Nushehra.
10. Khundá.
11. Dehríwálá.
12. Mundí Karál.
13. Duránglá.
14. Marára.
15. Vadálá Bángar.
16. Bharat.
17. Behrámpur.
18. Tibbar.
19. Dalelpur.
20. Kot Santokh Rai.
21. Aujlá.
22. Kot Nainá.
23. Sukkho Chak.
24. Karwál.
25. Masrúr.
26. Chhamál.
27. Bará Pind.
28. Sathiálá.
29. Dudo Chak.
30. Gumtál.
31. Shakargarh.
32. Mallá.
33. Dodá.
34. Kotlá Afgáná.
35. Víram.
36. Bhajná.
37. Mogá.
38. Búra Dallá.
39. Bhikho Chak.
40. Maddokí.
41. Ikhláspur.
42. Phagwárí.
43. Sháhpur.
44. Malikpur.
45. Nangal Bhor.
46. Parmánand.
47. Garhotá.
48. Táragarh.
49. Kathlaur.
50. Narot Jaimal Singh.
51. Kádián.
52. Bhám.
53. Chímá Khuddi.
54. Ghumman.
55. Rahímábád.
56. Dhapaí.
57. Sháhpur Gooriya.
58. Masániá.
59. Chaudhríwálá.
60. Dharmkot Baggá.
61. Diálgarh.
62. Talwandí Lál Singh.
63. Talwandí Rámá.
64. Dhadiálá.
65. Kálá Afgánán.
66. Gazí Nangal.
67. Kotlí Súrat Malí.
68. Bholekí.
69. Sháhpur Jájan.
70. Dharmkot Randháwá.
71. Jagatpur.
72. Gurdás Nangal.
73. Jaura.
74. Ghumman Kalán.
75. Kaler Kalán.
76. Hardo Chhanni.
77. Pákharwálá.
78. Pakíwán.
79. Buchchenangal.
80. Ghurala.
81. Mírthal.

Batála district school.

The Batálá school was established in the year 1857. The school is an Anglo-vernacular one, teaching up to the middle standard. It was started with a view to spreading English education in the largest town of the Gurdáspur district ; there existed no other English school in the district at that time, Gurdáspur itself being a mere village. The school is at present divided into middle, upper primary, and the lower primary departments. Besides these, there are three more institutions in different parts or *muhallas* of the town, known as branch schools. The whole school is instructed by a staff consisting of 23 teachers, *viz.* :—

Middle department, English teachers	...	2	
Do. Persian ,,	...	1	
Do. Mathematical teacher	...	1	
			4
Upper primary, English teachers	...	3	
Do. Persian ,,	...	2	
			5
Lower primary, Persian ,,	...	12	
Do. Hindi ,,	...	2	
			14
Total	...		23

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Batálá district school.

Figures for each of the last five years, showing expenditure, number of pupils, and results of the examinations, are as below :—

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.					No. OF PUPILS.			RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.					
	Sanctioned.		Non-sanctioned.						Middle.		Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Government grant.	Municipality & District funds.	Fees.	Middle department.	Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
1878-79 ..	7,857	81	1,080	1,287	952-7	125*	57	373	15	14	..	..	56	37
1879-80 ..	2,767	58	1,080	1,275	847-12	81	152	437	..	..	36	22	64	52
1880-81 ..	2,842	48	1,080	1,269	951-13	47	102	404	10	9	35	16	83	66
1881-82 ..	2,744	108	1,080	1,297	941-18	48	132	498	12	11	51	25	69	51
1882-83 ..	2,777	95	1,080	1,319	1,144-11	60	148	505	14	14	48	32	80	55
Total ..	18,989	392	5,400	6,449	4,838-3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Including 5th class, now in upper primary.

Gurdáspur district school.

A vernacular school was started at Gurdáspur in 1856, and was made into an Anglo-vernacular school in August 1870. The upper department was organized in 1878, and the percentage of passes from the school at the matriculation examinations of both the Panjáb and Calcutta Universities ever since shows that it fully merited the importance given to it. The main building is a commodious one; there is another school-house close by, with four rooms and a large hall, for the use of the primary department. Contiguous to these are three boarding houses containing 153 boarders, who are under the superintendence of the head master and three assistants. These blocks of buildings are conveniently situated north of the city, and within two minutes' walk from the municipal tank, School of Arts, Government dispensary, *tahsíl* gardens and the Sadr Bázár. The educational staff consists of 19 teachers—10 in the primary and 9 in the secondary department; of these two are native Christians, 10 Hindus and 7 Muhammadans. The annexed statement will show the number of students, income from fees, and expenditure of the school for the last five years:—

YEAR.	*Number of students on roll at the close of the year.*				Total number on the rolls.	*Number of students appeared in the Entrance Examination and passed.*				*No. of students sent up and passed the Middle school examination.*		Income from fees.	*Expenditure.*		
						Calcutta University.		Panjab University.							
	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Moslems.	Sikhs.		Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.		Provincial fund.	District fund.	Scholarships.
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	3	139	90	29	261	..	..	..	..	20	19	1,174-9	4,856	1,316	2,271
1879-80	2	172	97	42	313	..	..	..	..	16	16	1,619-15	6,073	1,691	3,28[illegible]
1880-81	3	183	106	49	341	8	8	12	10	..	..	1,738-9	6,607	1,601	3,469
1881-82	3	181	119	56	359	8	6	11	7	10	10	2,092-14	5,984	1,685	3,679
1882-83	2	181	111	49	343	7	7	10	8	27	26	2,163-3	5,997	1,866	3,817

Medical.

Table No. XXXVIII gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, which are under the

general control of the Civil Surgeon. The Assistant Surgeon attached to the *saddar* station holds charge of the Civil station for eight months in the year during the absence on deputation of the Civil Surgeon at Dalhousie. The several outlying branch dispensaries noted below are, with the exception of Batálá and Dehrá Nának, in the immediate charge of Hospital Assistants. There is a lock hospital of the third class at Dalhousie, which was founded in 1871. The general health of the district is discussed at page 10, and special infirmities at page 30.

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Medical.

Batálá	In charge of Assistant Surgeon.
Dehrá Nának	In charge of a *hakím*.
Srigobindpur, Fatehgarh, Dinánagar, Kalánaur, Pathánkot, Sujánpur, Narot.	In charge of Hospital Assistants.

Gurdáspur dispensary.

The Gurdáspur dispensary was founded in 1855. It is situated just outside the town, adjoining the Grand Trunk Road, and contains accommodation for 32 male and 8 female in-door patients, and 2 lunatics. The staff consists of one Assistant Surgeon in charge, with a Hospital Assistant, local native doctor, compounder, dresser, and menials.

Ecclesiastical.

There is a small church at Gurdáspur, capable of seating 24 persons. No Chaplain is posted there, but the Chaplain at Amritsar visits it periodically. A resident clergyman at Dalhousie receives an allowance from Government, and ministers to the troops at Dalhousie and Balún, and visits Bakloh and Mádhopur. A church has lately been built at Dalhousie; and at Mádhopur there is a church which, though small, is, thanks to the officers of the Canal Department, who constructed the Bárí Doáb Canal, a handsome building.

Cantonment, troops, &c.

Gurdáspur was originally a cantonment and nothing else, and a regiment of Bengal cavalry was stationed in the district. The troops were gradually withdrawn, and now there are no troops stationed in the district, except those in the hills. At Bakloh, there is a regiment of Gurkhás, while at Balún (Dalhousie) is located a detachment of sick and invalids belonging to several European regiments. These troops are under the command of the General Officer Commanding at Lahore.

Head-quarters of other Departments.

The Bárí Doáb Canal, which runs through the district as far down as Alíwál, is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, 1st Division, stationed at Amritsar; the remaining portion is under charge of the Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, whose head-quarters are also at Amritsar. The Superintending Engineer of the Bárí Doáb Canal has his head-quarters at Amritsar. The public buildings and the Amritsar and Pathánkot and the Pathánkot and Dalhousie roads are under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Provincial Branch, stationed at Amritsar, who is subordinate to the Superintending Engineer, General Branch, at Jalandhar. The telegraph lines of the Amritsar and Pathánkot Railway, which is now under construction, are under the charge of the Executive Engineer Railway Works at Amritsar, while the Post Offices are under the control of the Superintendent of Post Offices at Lahore.

Statistics of land revenue.

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the principal items, and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. The remaining

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tatistics of land revenue.

Source of revenue.	1880-81	1881-82
	Rs.	Rs.
Leases of gardens & groves	28	18
Fisheries	242	176
Revenue fines & forfeitures	..	2
Fees	1,291	1,269

items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 are shown in the margin. Table No. XXXI gives details of balances, remissions, and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence, and working of the current Settlement will be found below.

tlements of land revenue.

The first Settlement of the district was effected in three portions—the upper portion of the Bárí Doáb, together with Kángrá, by Mr. Barnes; the remainder of the Bárí Doáb, by Mr. Davies; the Trans-Rávi portion by Messrs. Greathed, Temple and Prinsep. Mr. Barnes' Settlement was reported upon in 1854, and received sanction in 1855. Mr. Davies' was sanctioned in 1856. Beyond the Rávi, great delay occurred in submitting the Settlement for sanction, owing to the tract having been transferred to this district before the completion of the proceedings. The assessments came into force in 1852-53, but it was not until July 1859 that it was reported for sanction by Mr. Cust, Commissioner of Amritsar. It received sanction in August 1859. The results of this first regular Settlement were as shown in the margin.

Tahsil.	Summary assessment.	Revised assessment.
	Rs.	Rs.
Plain portion of Pathankot settled by Mr. Barnes ..	33,489	33,337
Remainder of Pathankot ..	...	62,942
Gurdaspur	3,13,649	2,56,895*
Batala	3,15,627	2,77,003
Shakargarh	3,64,673	8,08,463
Chakk Andar	74,214	66,991

A second regular Settlement was set on foot in the whole district as now constituted, in February 1863, by Mr. Prinsep, who completed his operations in October 1865. No report of this Settlement has been furnished. After long correspondence it was sanctioned for a period of 20 years. The Sháhpur Kandí tract, however, which was settled by Mr. Barnes in 1852 as a part of the Kángrá district, for a period which did not expire till 1881-82, was excluded from Mr. Prinsep's operations. In 1870 a revision of the records, similar to that which was made by Mr. Lyall in Kángrá, was carried out by Messrs. Young and Roe in Sháhpur Kandí, and was reported by the latter officer in 1872.

rent Settlement.

The Settlement now current is sanctioned for a term of 20 years, expiring in August 1883. There has also been a recent Settlement of some villages on the Káhnúwán lake. The result of the Settlement was to assess the fixed land revenue of the district at Rs. 11,54,876, which was an advance of 15 per cent. upon the assessments of the first regular Settlement, as stated above. Since then the amount originally assessed has been increased by the ordinary operation of di-alluvion and similar causes to Rs. 11,91,300. After the completion of the second regular Settlement, 136 villages of the Sháhpur Kandí *iláqa*, assessed at Rs. 29,185, were transferred from the Kángrá district, so the total fixed land revenue of this district amounts now to Rs 12,20,485. The incidence of the fixed demand per acre as

* This includes Rs. 15,317 on account of lapses since Summary Settlement.

it stood in 1878-79 was Re. 1-7-6 on cultivated, Re. 1-5-4 on culturable, and Re. 1-1-0 on total area. The general revenue rates used for purposes of assessment in 1854 are thus stated at pages 635ff of the Famine Report (1879). The corresponding rates used at Mr. Prinsep's Settlement cannot be given, as no report was ever submitted.

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Current Settlement.

Class of land.	Highest Rate.			Lowest Rate.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Irrigated from wells and canals	4	7	0	1	2	11
Moist (*sailáb*) ...	4	1	3	2	1	2
Dry	2	11	6	0	14	0

The areas upon which the revenue is collected are shown in Table No. XIV; while Table No. XXIX shows the actual revenue for the last 14 years. The statistics given in the following Tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement:—Table No. XXXI.—Balances, remissions, and *takávi* advances. Table No. XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIIIA.—Registration.

Instalments.

There are four instalments for the payment of the land revenue. With unimportant variations, occurring chiefly in the Pathánkot *tahsíl*, the instalments are equal. The dates fixed for payment are 15th June, 15th July, 1st December, and 1st February.

The cesses payable under the current Settlement are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Road cess ...	1	0	0	per cent.
School ...	1	0	0	,,
Local rate ...	8	5	4	,,
Dák cess ...	0	8	0	,,
Patwári cess from 3-2-0 to	5	0	0	,,
And in Káhnúwán ...	6	0	0	per cent.
Lambardári cess ...	5	0	0	,,
Village *malba* from 2-0-0 to ...	5	0	0	,,
Sarpanchi * ...	1	0	0	,,
Zaildári from 0-8-0 to	2	0	0	,,

Di-alluvion rule.

In the case of increment by river action, the land is assessed according to the quality of the soil, while in the case of decrement the assessment is altered according to the actual rate charged upon each field lost. But the assessment of lands situated along the Chakkí is governed by the 10 per cent. rule. When a well is swept away or rendered useless by the action of the river, the land attached to it is asssessed at *báráni* rate.

Assignments of land revenue.

Table No. XXX shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each *tahsíl* as the figures stood in 1881-82.

Government lands, forests, &c.

Table No. XVII shows the area and income of Government estates; Table No. XVIII gives figures for forests under the Forest Department; while Table No. XIX shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed at page 53, and the *nazúl* property at page 82. The following sketch of Government rights in land in the Sháhpur Kandí tract, which includes the main forests of the district, is taken from

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Mr. Roe's report on his revision of the Settlement records of that tract.

Government has no proprietary right in the land.

No land has been inherited by Government from the Sikhs in proprietary right. At the Regular Settlement, and also at the Revenue Survey, the whole of the land was included in the boundary of some particular village. In the Settlement record the only assertion of the Government right was the entry which declared *chil* trees to be the property of Government. This probably included such trees even when they grew in cultivated land.

Right to produce of waste in Sháhpur Kandí.

But beyond its right to *chil* trees the Government possesses in the Sháhpur Kandí tract considerable interest in the produce of the waste lands generally, and in grazing. Its interest in the latter will be explained hereafter. Its interest in the produce of the waste lands is derived from the "rules for the management of hill forests," drawn up by the Punjab Government in 1855, and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, as intimated by the Supreme Government letter No. 1789, dated 21st May 1855, to the Punjab Government. These rules were rather vague and general; it was left to Commissioners to draw up, for the sanction of the Local Government, detailed rules adapted to the special circumstances of their several divisions. Such a set of rules for the Jalandar Division, of which this tract then formed part, was drawn up by the Commissioner, and sanctioned by the Local Government by its letter No. 226, dated 25th January 1859. In this letter the orders of Government were conveyed on one or two doubtful points, and the Commissioner was instructed to have the rules thus sanctioned, formally drawn up and promulgated. He accordingly did so, and forwarded them to the Deputy Commissioner of Kángrá with his No 417—85, dated 22nd February 1860.

Circular of 1855.

Rules framed by Commissioner in 1859-60.

General principles of these rules.

The basis of these rules was the principle that the land belonged to the *zamíndárs;* that they were entitled to free grazing without any restriction, except the right of Government to close one-third of the waste for conservancy purposes as long as it thought necessary; that they were entitled to all the produce of the forest they required for their *boná fide* own use, to the inferior produce gratis, to the superior trees at the nominal price of four annas a tree; that the remainder of the produce (certainly all the superior trees and probaby also the inferior ones) was at the disposal of Government: but in order to interest the people in conservancy, and to content them with the new arrangements, they were to receive one-fourth of the income obtained by Government from its interest in the forests; in return for this the *lambardár, patwárí,* and village *rákha,* or forester were to render certain services.

The full force of these rules lost sight of.

These rules formed the basis of forest management, even after the transfer of the Sháhpur Kandí tract to Gurdáspur; they are constantly referred to in official correspondence as defining the respective rights of Government and the *zamíndárs.* But just as was the case in the Hoshiárpur district, their full effect was gradually lost sight of, and it came to be considered that the District Officer managed the forests rather in his general executive capacity than by virtue of any precise rules possessing a distinct legal authority. The consequence was that many disputes and difficulties arose.

Mr. Lyall's proposals.

It was at first anticipated that all those would be authoritatively settled by Government. Mr. Lyall had recently been engaged in a revision of the records of the Kángrá district, and he had proposed certain changes in the old Forest rules; and in his No. 1775, dated 25th March 1869, the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner intimated that when these had been sanctioned by Government, they would be considered applicable to the Sháhpur Kandí tract. These orders were not passed, and in the meantime the Punjab Laws Act had made a considerable difference in the legal aspects of the case. The Financial Commissioner (in his Secretary's No. 6068, dated 21st August 1872, to the Commissioner, Amritsar) held that this Act repealed the rules drawn up by the Commissioner of the Division, leaving as the sole basis of conservancy the Circular of 1855 and Act VII of 1865.

Revision of record commenced.

When Mr. Young was entrusted with the task of revising the Sháhpur Kandí records, it was much hoped that he would be able to effect a satisfactory settlement of all forest questions. On his appointment, instructions were issued by the Settlement Commissioner, enjoining the principle of completely separating the rights of the Government and the *zamíndárs;* lands already belonging to Government were to be carefully demarcated and left in possession of the Forest Department; other villages were to be classified as containing—1, superior trees and brush-wood in tracts that could be easily demarcated; 2, brush-wood similarly situated; 3, so little brush-wood that scarcely anything could be taken by Government. The direction about tracts already in possession of Government was issued under a misapprehension of the actual state of the case, for no such tracts exist. As has already been stated, the whole of the land belongs to the *zamíndárs*, and the right of Government to forest produce is the same throughout the entire tract. All that could be done was to prepare maps of the whole country, and then to consult with the Forest Department about effecting a demarcation.

Demarcation impracticable.

This was done. In the Hoshiárpur district, the conservancy rules of which were identical with those of Sháhpur Kandí, a very satisfactory demarcation had been almost completed in the beginning of 1871 on the principle of securing to Government the absolute property in certain tracts, and, in return for this, granting large concessions to the *zamíndárs* in other tracts. It was hoped that a similar principle might be carried out in Sháhpur Kandí. But when, at the end of November 1871, the Forest and Settlement Officers went over the country, they found such a demarcation as had been effected in Hoshiárpur to be impossible. The extent of the cultivation, as compared with the waste land, was so great that in the great majority of cases little or none of the latter could have been taken by Government. And even in those villages where the waste was tolerably extensive, it was so cut up with small scattered patches of cultivation that it would have been almost hopeless to endeavour to induce the *zamíndárs* to voluntarily surrender any considerable tract on any terms, and, even if their objections had been overcome, such large sums would have had to be paid for compensation that the arrangement could scarcely have been a favourable one for Government. The officers were therefore compelled to abandon all idea of a separate

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Demarcation impracticable.

demarcation of Government and village lands, and all that they could propose was that the old rules should be maintained with some slight modifications in favour of the *zamíndárs*. These proposals were submitted to the Financial Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests. But it was considered that the prospect of maintaining any efficient conservancy in this tract was so small that it was useless to lay down any fresh rules on the subject. On the other hand, a demarcation, similar to that effected in Hoshiárpur, was then in progress in the adjoining *parganah* of Núrpur, and, until this was completed, it would have been very inexpedient to make concessions in Sháhpur Kandí, which could not be granted elsewhere. The forest question in this tract therefore remained as before till the conclusion of the Núrpur operations.

Grazing dues.

The Government interest in grazing in Sháhpur Kandí consists of its right to levy a fee of two rupees per hundred on the flocks brought by the Gaddís (a full account of these men, and of their customs, is given by Mr. Barnes in para. 281 of his Kángrá Settlement Report) to graze in the low hills during the winter months. This fee was not levied by Government direct, but farmed to a man of local influence who was known as the *ban wazír*. The contract was always held by the former *kotwál*, now *zaildár*, and at the Regular Settlement it was granted to him for a yearly payment of Rs. 468. The period of the grant seems to have been rather indefinite; originally it was made for the term of Settlement, but before it was finally given over to him, this period was changed to one of five years. It was renewed on two subsequent occasions for a similar period, but in 1867 it was determined to sell it annually to the highest bidder. It continued, however, to be bought by the *zaildár*; and in 1872 it was granted to him for the term of Settlement at an annual payment of Rs. 550, on condition that the lease "should not in any way interfere "with the introduction of any arrangements that might hereafter be "considered necessary for the conservancy of the forests of the tract "in question."

Bárí Doáb Canal.

A detailed description of this canal, with the history of its construction, is given in the provincial volume of this Gazetteer. The canal gross income of Gurdáspur for the last six years is given in the table on the next page.

The water (occupier's) rates, from which the main part of the direct income is derived, are assessed at the following rates per acre:—

	Rs.	As.
For overflow—		
Class I.—(Sugar-cane)	6	0
" II.—(Rice and gardens)	4	13
" III.—(Sundry crops)	2	8
" IV.—(Ditto)	1	8
For single watering on fallow	0	12
For lift,—one half the above rates.		

These rates came into force in 1870-71. The old rates were uniform for all crops:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
For overflow	2	6	8
" lift	1	3	4

The average of the new rate does not in practice materially differ from that obtained by the old rate.

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Administration and Finance.

Bári Doáb Canal.

Canal revenue for Gurdáspur district.

Year.	Area Irrigated.			Income.	
	Kharif.	*Rabi.*	Total.	Owner's rate.	Occupier's rate.
				Rs.	Rs.
1877-78 ...	13,262	12,877	26,139	...	63,379
1878-79 ...	16,162	9,920	26,082	...	98,410
1879-80 ...	21,151	14,651	35,802	...	1,22,736
1880-81 ...	20,714	15,068	35,782	...	1,28,163
1881-82 ...	17,069	12,087	29,156	...	1,17,684
1882-83 ...	18,620	11,212	29,832	...	1,14,348

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

General statistics of towns.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more then 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule, the following places were returned as the towns of the Gurdáspur district:—

Tahsil.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Gurdáspur ...	Dína Nagar	5,589	2,902	2,687
	Kalánaur	4,962	2,592	2,370
	Gurdáspur	4,706	2,790	1,916
	Bahrámpur	2,682	1,345	1,337
Batálá ...	Batálá	24,281	12,248	12,033
	Dehrá Nának	5,956	3,098	2,858
	Srigovindpur	4,247	2,155	2,092
	Fatahgarh	4,078	2,152	1,926
Shakargarh ...	Sukhuchak	3,355	1,687	1,668
	Darmán	1,618	843	775
	Nainákot	1,452	767	685
Pathánkot ...	Sujánpur	6,039	3,229	2,810
	Pathánkot	4,344	2,423	1,921
	Narot	3,706	1,933	1,773
	Dalhousie	1,610	1,159	451
	Bakloh	1,479	1,025	454
	Sháhpur	1,258	675	583
	Total ...	81,362	43,023	38,339

The distibution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII, while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX and its appendix and Table No. XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Dína Nagar.

Population 5,589.—This town is situated at the junction of the Trimmu ferry and Narot roads with the Amritsar-Pathánkot road, 8 miles north of Gurdáspur, and derives its name from Adína Beg,

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Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Díná Nagar.

the opponent of the Sikhs in 1752. It was formerly the head-quarters of the district, which were subsequently removed to Gurdáspur. The town, which is in a flourishing state, contains several brick-built houses, and is the centre of the local trade in country produce. The town contains a fine *burj* or round tower, the property of Sirdár Dyál Singh Majíthia, who is the chief proprietor and *jágírdár*. Outside the town have been built a police station, a fine *sarái* and a dispensary; while the Municipal Committee occupy an old Sikh building which was formerly used as a *tahsíl*, and a *báradari* serves the purpose of a staging bungalow. There is an annual cattle fair during the Dusehrá festival. There is a *bázár* and a grain market. In Sikh times it was a favourite summer resort. The Hasli flowed close by, and *báradarís* were built on its banks in the middle of shady mango groves. Bathing *gháts* used to extend along its banks, but these have been abolished since the absorption of the Hasli in the Bárí Doáb Canal, and the inhabitants have to content themselves with a bath in one of the tanks which are fed by the canal. The site is said to be unhealthy and feverish. It is surrounded by a *kacha* wall. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived from octroi levied on all goods brought into the town. *Loi* and shawl-weaving and embroidery are the chief local industries. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the Census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	7,622	4,154	3,468
	1881	5,589	2,902	2,687
Municipal limits ...	1868	7,622	...	...
	1875	6,626	...	...
	1881	5,589	...	...

Kalánaur Town.

An old town situated on the Kiran stream, 14 miles west of Gurdáspur; the population according to the Census taken in 1881 is 4,962. It is historically interesting as the spot where Akbar received the news of his father's death and ascended the Imperial throne. The *takht* on which Akbar was crowned is still in existence. It is a masonry platform in a garden outside the town. The town is chiefly occupied by Muhammadans, and is in a decayed state. Outside the walls and along the banks of the Kiran are the remains of several handsome mosques and shrines; one bathing place was especially resorted to by women as beneficial against miscarriage. Of late years the Rávi spills have increased the waters of the Kiran, and submerged much land. There is a *thánah*, *sarái*, school-house, post office, dispensary, and Municipal Committee-house. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived from octroi

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Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Kalánaur Town.

which is levied on all articles brought into the town. The principal local industry is the weaving of country cloth. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	6,121	3,184	2,937
	1881	4,962	2,592	2,370
Municipal limits ...	1868	6,121	...	...
	1875	6,051	...	...
	1881	4,962	...	...

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births or deaths are available.

Gurdáspur Town.

The town of Gurdáspur lies in latitude 32° 2′ 40,″ longitude 75° 27,′ and contains a population of 4 706 souls according to the Census of 1881. It is situated on the elevated plain midway between the Rávi and Biás, 44 miles north-east of Amritsar on the Pathánkot road, and was selected as the head-quarters of the district in 1856 on account of its central and elevated position. The place, which was formerly a village, has grown up to a small thriving town within the last few years. The present Civil station was taken up originally as a cantonment and formed a regular quadrangle. Since the withdrawal of the Bengal Cavalry Regiment, part of the old cantonment land has been returned to the *zamíndárs,* and another part is regularly leased for cultivation. The town is encompassed by a circular road, planted with a row of shady trees on either side. The streets are, as a rule, well paved, though many of them are narrow and crooked. The drainage and sanitary arrangements are fairly good. There are no buildings of antiquarian or architectural interest in the town.

The Civil station is about a mile from the town, while the Jail, Police barrack, *Kachery,* and Treasury are situate midway between the two.

The following historical facts extracted from Cunningham's history of the Sikhs will be found interesting :—

" During the commotions which followed the Emperor Bahadur Shah in 1712, the Sikhs under Banda, who had been appointed their leader by Guru Gobind Singh, became united and formidable, and built for themselves a considerable fort named Gurdáspur* between the Biás and Rávi. Banda, at first successful against the army of the Emperor, was finally defeated, after a fierce resistance, by Abdul Samad Khán, a Turani noble who had been sent by the Emperor to assume the command in the Panjáb. The success was followed up, and Banda retreated from fort to fort, fighting valiantly and inflicting heavy losses on his victors, but he was at length compelled to shelter himself in the fort of Gurdáspur. He was closely besieged, nothing could be conveyed to him from without, and after consuming all his provisions, and eating horses, assess, and even the forbidden ox, he was reduced to submit. A hundred Sikhs were put to death daily, and Banda himself was marched to Delhi with ignominy, and there put to death with torture. The remnant of the Sikhs had to seek a refuge in

* It now contains a monastery of Sarsut Brahmins, who have adopted many of the Sikh modes and tenets.

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Gurdáspur Town.

the hills and woods, and they are scarcely heard of again in history for the period of a generation."

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken. The figures for the

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868 1881	3,325 4,706	1,963 2,790	1,362 1,916
Municipal limits ...	1868 1875 1881	3,287 4,187 4,513	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1886, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The population of the Civil lines, which lie beyond municipal limits, was 193 in 1881. The Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in the District Report on the Census of 1881 regarding the increase of population :—"Gurdáspur, being the head-quarters of the district, is "daily growing in importance. Some 20 years ago, it was a new "village built of mud houses. Now it contains a fair number of "brick-built houses, besides the usual Government offices. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are published for the town of Gurdáspur.

The municipality of Gurdáspur was first constituted in 1867. It is a municipality of the third class. The committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as President, the Civil Surgeon, the District Superintendent of Police, the Executive-Engineer and the Head Master of the Gurdáspur upper school as *ex-officio* members, and seven other members selected by the Deputy Commissioner. Table No. XLV shows the income of the municipality for the last few years. It is chiefly derived from octroi levied at from Re. 1-9 to Rs. 3-2 per cent. on the value of almost all goods brought within municipal limits.

The principal institutions of the town of Gurdáspur are the school and dispensary, both of which consist of several buildings: the *patwáris'* school, the post office and the municipal committee house. The *tahsíl* and *thána* buildings are close to the town. In front of the latter, there is a *pakka* tank, which is used for bathing purposes by the natives. There are two *saráis*—one close to the dispensary and the Industrial School, and the other at a little distance from the town; connected with the latter is a second large tank. There are two public gardens in the civil station—one on the old parade ground, the other on the site of the old village of Kotli. The sessions house is in the latter. There is a large encamping-ground, part of which has been converted into a garden to the west of the town; the staging bungalow stands on its edge.

A small old town founded by Bahrám Khán, one of the Generals of Akbar. It is situated on the Kiran stream, 6 miles from Gurdáspur. Population, according to the Census of 1881, 2,682. It has two

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Bahrámpur Town.

bázárs, a grain market, and a school-house which occupies the sit of an old fort. The municipal committee consists of eight member appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived chiefly from octroi which is levied on all goods brought into the town. There is a local industry of chintz-printing at Bahrámpur. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	3,717	1,909	1,808
	1881	2,682	1,345	1,337
Municipal limits...	1868	3,727	...	...
	1875	3,477	...	...
	1881	2,682	...	...

Batálá Town.

Batálá is the largest town in the district, containing a population of 24,281 according to the Census of 1881, and is situated about half-a-mile from the Amritsar and Patháukot road. It was founded about the year 1465, during the reign of Bahlol Lodí, by Rai Rám Deo, a Bhattí Rájpút, on a piece of land granted by Tátár Khán, Governor of Lahore. Akbar gave it in *jágír* to Shamsher Khán, his foster-brother, who greatly improved and beautified the town, and built without it a magnificent tank, which still exists in good repair. Under the Sikh common wealth, Batálá was held first by the Rámgarhiás, and, after their expulsion, by the Kanhaiyá confederacy. On their return from exile, the Rámgarhiá chiefs again recovered the town, and retained it till the rise of Ranjít Singh. After the annexation of the Panjáb, Batálá was made the head-quarters of the district (subsequently transferred to Gurdáspur). The town is completely surrounded by an old wall, which is being replaced by a new one, with gates. There are several large buildings and temples within the city walls, while outside the town are the massive tomb of Shamsher Khan, the house known as the "Anarkali" erected by Sher Singh, son of Ranjít Singh, who held Batálá in *jágír*, and Shamsher Khan's tank, in the centre of which stands a picturesque pavilion which can only be reached by boat. The central portion of the town is raised to some height above the surrounding level, and has well paved streets and good drainage. The principal public buildings in the town or its immediate vicinity are the town hall, the school-house and the dispensary; while by the side of the Amritsar-Patháukot road are the *tahsíl* and *thána*, the post office, the *sarái*, and dák bungalow, the *zailghar*, and Colonel Lake's tank. At "Anarkali" is a mission settlement occupied by the Church Missionary Society and the Church of England Zenána Missionary Society. Manufactures of cotton, silk and leather goods are carried on on a large scale, and the town is altogether in a flourishing condition, the annual value of its trade probably exceeding a *lákh* of rupees. The principal manufactures are cotton cloth, and *súsi*—a combination of silk and cotton—and to a smaller extent silk stuffs. Some of the coarser qualities of *pashmína* are also woven at Batálá. There is also an encamping ground with a

good well. The Municipal Committee consists of 13 members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived from an octroi tax levied on all goods brought into the town. There is also a Board of three Honorary Magistrates.

Batála Town.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken.

Limits of enumeration.	Years of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	27,280	14,586	12,694
	1881	24,281	12,248	12,033
Municipal limits ...	1868	27,280	...	...
	1875	26,929	...	...
	1881	24,281	...	...

The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875, but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The decrease in population, shown by each successive enumeration, is said to be due to no special causes beyond those already discussed at page 26*ff*. But the introduction of railways has tended to diminish the importance of the smaller centres of local commerce. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census :—

Year.	Birth-rates.			Death-rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	...	10	11	8
1869	...	...	...	29	28	29
1870	19	20	18	21	22	20
1871	12	13	11	15	13	16
1872	17	9	8	44	41	47
1873	21	11	10	33	31	35
1874	30	16	14	20	19	22
1875	33	17	16	50	46	55
1876	24	13	11	51	48	54
1877	28	14	13	20	21	19
1878	32	17	14	24	24	24
1879	21	12	9	21	21	20
1880	29	15	14	13	14	13
1881	34	17	16	51	45	57
Average	26	14	13	30	29	32

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Dehrá Nának Town.

A large town of 5,956 inhabitants, situated on the banks of the river Rávi, 13 miles north-west of Batálá. Bábá Nának, the first Sikh Guru, settled and died at the village of Pakhoki opposite the modern town, and his descendants, the Bedís, continued to reside upon the same spot until the encroaching river swept away their

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Dehrá Nának Town.

village. They then crossed the stream, and built a new town, which they called after the name of their holy ancestor. The majority of the inhabitants still consist of Bedís. The town boasts of a handsome Sikh temple dedicated to Bábá Nának. This is called the *Darbàr Sàhib* (golden temple), and is a place of Sikh pilgrimage. It is resorted to by pilgrims from different parts of India just as is Banáras and the Ganges, &c. The following fairs are held yearly at the temple: *Bisàkhi*, on the 1st Bisákh or 12th April; *Diwàli*, on the *Diwàli* day of the year; *Puran màshi* in the month of Katak; and *Dhakian Sikhàn* on the 21st Phagan. Besides these fairs the pilgrims on several other occasions come to Dehrá Nának to see the sacred temple.

In the years between 1744 to 1754 A.D., the descendants of Bábá Nának, who are called Bedís, purchased lands and laid the foundation of the town of Dehrá Nának. Then they built a *kacha* temple on the spot where Bábá Nának used to sit or offer his prayers to God. Díwán Nának Bakhsh, *wazir* to the Nawáb of Haidarábád Dekan, offered a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the building of a brick temple. Subsequently, Rájá Chando Lál contributed a large sum of money to its construction. In 1765 A.D., the construction of the temple began through the agency of Bedís. The work was finished in 1787 A.D. In 1825 A.D., Mahárájá Ranjít Singh offered a handsome contribution for the completion of the work, and it was completed in 1827 A.D. Ráni Chand Kour, on the occasion of her succession to the throne, caused a portion of the temple to be decorated with gold leaf.

It had been the custom to select the *mahants* from a sect of *sàdhs (faqìr)* known as *Udàssì*. In 1758 A.D., at the time of the erection of the *kacha* temple, the Bedís appointed Sangat Bakhsh, a *Udàsì sàdh*, as the *mahant* of the temple, and they bear the expenses of his support. After Sangat Bakhsh, his disciples one after the other succeeded to the appointment with the consent of the Bedís. This system lasted up to the succession of Bhagwán Dás. On his death, in 1857, a dispute arose among the Bedís about the election of Rám Náth. The matter was referred to a Civil Court. Since then, the *mahants* considered themselves as independent. The following is a list of the *mahants* who held charge of the temple with dates of their succession :—

Name.			*Date.*
Sangat Bakhsh	...	...	1758 A.D.
Sant Rám	...	...	1798 ,,
Rám Ditta	...	...	1825 ,,
Hari Dás	...	...	1835 ,,
Bhagwán Dás	...	...	1848 ,,
Rám Ratan	...	...	1857 ,,
Manohar Dás	...	...	1870 ,, the present *mahant*.

At first the *mahants* were supported by the Bedís, but when the the Sikhs became the rulers of the Panjáb, the Rájás and Sardárs offered *jàgìrs* and presents for the maintenance of the shrine. In the Sikh time, there was a *jàgìr* of Rs. 12,000 granted to the temple, which was reduced by the British Government to Rs. 8,766. Subsequently, on the death of Bhagwán Dás, a *jàgìr* amounting to Rs. 2,602 was granted in perpetuity for the maintenance of the institution the rest being

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Dehrá Nának Town.

resumed. About 50 *sádhs* and servants of the temple are daily fed, and travellers are also supplied with bread once a day. Besides the *mahants*, there are several respectable and well known Bedi families in Dehrá Nának. In the Sikh time, the Bedís of Dehrá Nának enjoyed a *jágír* of Rs. 2,00,000, and there was not a single family who had no tsome *jágír*.

The following are the present leading families in Dehrá Nának :—

Name of Family.		*Remarks.*
Bábá Shib Diál Singh	...	*Jágírdár;* viceregal *Darbári;* Sub-Registrar and member of Municipal Committee.
Ganda Singh, Gurbakhsh Singh	...	*Jágírdárs.* Ganda Singh is a Lieutenant-Governor's *Darbári* and member of Municipal Committee; Gurbakhsh Singh also attended some *Darbárs.*
Sundar Singh, Sant Singh	...	*Jágírdárs.* Sundar Singh joined in some *Darbárs,* and is a member of Municipal Committee. Sant Singh is a Lieutenant-Governor's *Darbári.*
Bhagwán Singh	...	*Jágírdár* and *Kursi-nashin.*
Nihal Singh	...	Do. ditto. Member of Municipal Committee.
Bhág Singh	...	*Jágírdár* and *Kursi-Nashin.*
Dalip Singh	...	Member of Municipal Committee and *Kursi-nashin.*
Kehr Singh	...	*Jágírdár* and member of Municipal Committee.

Besides the above-mentioned *mahants* there is a family of *mahants* called *Táli-Sáhibwála mahants.* They also have descended from the sect of *sádhs* called *Udásís.* A second temple, known as the *Táhli Sáhib,* from a large *táli* or *shísham* tree, which stood close to it, was carried away by an inundation in 1870, but has been since rebuilt. This temple was erected by Bábá Sri Chand, the son of Gurú Nának Sáhib. In 1869 A.D., the temple was carried away by the Rávi. In place of this temple, the people constructed another on the other bank of the river. These *mahants,* like the *mahants* of the golden temple, used to succeed with the consent of Bedís. Rám Diál is the present *mahant* of the institution. In the Sikh time a considerable *jágír* was granted, but it was reduced to Rs. 2,500 by the British Government. On the death of Jamná Dás, *mahant,* a *jágír* of Rs. 1,000 was continued in perpetuity, the rest being resumed. It is dedicated to Sri Chand, son of Bábá Nának, and the founder of the *Udási* order of ascetics. The town also contains a precious relic in the shape of a coat, once worn by Nának; the keeper of this relic is called the *mahant Chola Sáhib.*

The town is a collection of native houses with a mud wall. It has a large well paved *bázár,* a new police station, which replaces one washed away by the river, school-house, dispensary and Municipal Committee house. The Municipal Committee consists of 12 members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived from an octroi tax levied on all goods brought into the town. There is a Sub-Registry office, and it is proposed to locate a *munsiff* there. The trade of the town was once considerable, cotton and sugar being exported direct by river to Multán and Sakkar. The introduction of railway communications has led to the decline of its commercial importance; but it is still the centre of a consider-

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Dehrá Nának Town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	7,892	4,497	3,395
	1881	5,956	3,098	2,858
Municipal limits ...	1868	7,892	...	...
	1875	7,212	...	...
	1881	5,956	...	...

able shawl embroidering industry. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. The proportion of Sikhs is naturally very large owing to the sacred character of the spot. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are published for the town.

Hargobindpur Town.

Situated on the banks of the river Biás, a place of great sanctity amongst the Sikhs, having been founded by Gurú Arjan, who bought the site and built a town, which he called after his son and successor Hargobind. The town consists of several brick-built houses and paved streets with indifferent drainage. It has three large *bázárs*, a police station, school-house, dispensary, Municipal Committee house, and dharmsálá. Population, according to the census of 1881, 4,247. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived chiefly from octroi tax levied on all goods brought into the town. The trade of the town was once considerable, cotton and sugar being exported, the latter in large quantities direct by river to Sakkar. But it has fallen off since the introduction of railway communications. It is still, however, the principal seat of the money-lenders of the district, while there is a considerable local manufacture of sugar and combs. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	5,456	4,844	2,612
	1881	4,247	2,155	2,092
Municipal limits ...	1868	5,482	...	...
	1875	5,531	...	...
	1881	4,247	...	...

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. No separate figures for births or deaths are available.

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Fattehgarh To

Fattehgarh* is a small town of 4,078 inhabitants, situated on the road from Amritsar to Dehrá Nának, in the Sub-Collectorate of Batáiá. The town itself is an unpretentious collection of native houses without any building of importance. It has a single *bázár*, a police station, school-house, dispensary and Municipal Committee house. There is a *Sarái* with quarters for European travellers. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is chiefly derived from octroi collected on all goods brought into the town. Fattehgarh is the seat of a considerable shawl-weaving industry conducted by immigrants from Kashmir. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, in shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	4,330	2,338	1,992
	1881	4,078	2,152	1,926
Municipal limits ...	1868	4,431	...	...
	1875	4,481	...	...
	1881	4,078	...	...

Town of Sukhoch

A small rural town of 3,355 inhabitants, situate in the Sub-Collectorate of Sharkargarh. The houses are, for the most part, built of sun-dried bricks, but the streets are paved and the drainage good; with the exception of the *thána*, there is no public institution. The Municipal Committee consists of five members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. The income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived chiefly from octroi, which is levied on all goods brought into the town. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	3,408	1,684	1,724
	1881	3,355	1,687	1,668
Municipal limits ...	1868	3,408	...	...
	1875	3,246	...	...
	1881	3,355	...	...

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Darman Town.

A small rural town of 1,618 inhabitants, picturesquely situated on the banks of the Pabbi stream in the Sub-Collectorate of Shakargarh.

* The original foundation of Fattehgarh is said to have been due to a family feud between two brothers. The one, Fatteh Singh, built Fattehgarh, the other, Chatr Singh, built Chatrgarh. The latter was never anything but a village, while at Fattehgarh, the Sirdár built a *haveli* in a fort and a *pakka* tank outside the town. The Sirdár's family has become impoverished, but he still inhabits the fort, the moat of which is the delight of leather-dressers, and a thorn in the side of Sanitary Commissioner. The Sirdár has been supplanted by the descendant of a former *Diwan* of the Sikh Mahárájás who has built himself a house and planted a garden outside the town, and acquired much land in the nighbourhood.

The school has in recent years been made over to the Batálá Mission who have a small branch here. There is also a small school, presided over by members of a learned *moulvi's* family.

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Darman Town.

Like Sukho Chak, the houses are *kacha*, built of sun-dried bricks. The streets are, however, paved and the drainage good. The Municipal Committee consists of five members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is chiefly derived from the octroi tax. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. This town is the seat of a considerable colony of *pahári maháj ans*. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. This town, like Sukho Chak, has suffered from the introduction of octroi. Five-sixths of the shops are closed; the traders preferring to put up where there is no tax. Darman, with several other municipalities in the district, will shortly be removed from the operation of the Municipal Act.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	1,761	901	860
	1881	1,618	843	775
Municipal limits ...	1868	1,761	...	...
	1875	1,607	...	...
	1881	1,618	...	...

Nainakot Town.

A small place of 1,452 inhabitants, situated in the Sub-Collectorate of Shakargarh. The houses are for the most part *kacha*, but the streets are paved, with *pakka* drains. The place is not of any importance. It has a *tháná*, school-house, and post office, and is the residence of a *mahant* who has a good house and garden. The Municipal Committee consists of five members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. The income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is chiefly derived from the octroi tax. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	2,019	1,023	996
	1881	1,452	767	685
Municipal limits ...	1868	2,019	...	...
	1875	1,726	...	...
	1881	1,452	...	...

Sujánpur Town.

Sujánpur* is a place situated at the foot of the hills, in the Sub-Collectorate of Patháukot, its inhabitants being principally Kashmíris

* Sujánpur was the residence of the late Mr. Francis Halsey, whose name will always be connected with industrial enterprise in the Gurdáspur district. Near Sujánpur are some mango gardens and Sikh *báradaris*, the former summer residences of Sikh Sirdárs. On the banks of the Hasli Canal, and close by the town, runs the Bári Doab Canal. In the gardens Mr. Halsey started a silk filature; and there initiated the boys of the Kashmíri Shawl weavers in the art of winding silk; their nimble fingers already accustomed to the Shawl-weaving, soon learnt the silk-winding. On the Bári Doab Canal a large sugar-mill worked by water-power was set up.

The filature has since been transferred to Madhopur where it has been greatly enlarged and improved by Messrs Lister & Co., of Bradford.

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Sujánpur Town.

who are engaged in making shawls. Population, according to the Census of 1881, 6,039. The town is in a thriving condition. In it, or close to it, are the Panjáb Sugar Works factory, already noticed at page 56, the dispensary, school-house, police *chauki*, post office, and Municipal Committee house. The streets are paved with *pakka* drains, and the houses are for the most part *pakka*. The Bárí Doáb Canal runs close to it. The Municipal Committee consists of nine members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is chiefly derived from octroi levied on all goods brought into the town. Sujánpur is the seat of a considerable shawl-weaving industry, and of a sugar refinery and rum distillery called the Panjáb Sugar Works factory. It also is the local collecting centre for the rice, turmeric, and other products of the hills, below which it lies. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted, at the time, that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	5,566	2,903	2,663
	1881	6,039	3,229	2,810
Municipal limits...	1868	7,177	...	...
	1875	6,557	...	...
	1881	6,039	...	...

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Pathánkot Town.

A flourishing town, with a population of 4,344, situated at the foot of the hills, and near the head of the Bárí Doáb. It is the terminus of the carriage-road from Amritsar to Dalhousie and Kángrá, the remaining distance lying through the hills, and being performed on horse-back or by doolie. The antiquities of Patháukot are fully described by General Cunningham in his *Reports of the Archæological Survey*, V. 153-55, and XIV, 115-19 and 135-36. (See also V. 145-152, and his *Ancient Geography of India*, 143-4.) The town itself is a collection of brick-built houses. It has more than one *bázár*, a grain market, a *thánah*, *tahsíl*, school-house, dispensary, *zailghar*, post office, Municipal Committee house, and a large dák bungalow. There is also an encamping-ground with a *sarái* and a good well. The streets are all paved, and there is good drainage. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived chiefly from octroi levied on all goods brought into the town. Pathánkot is the seat of a considerable *lui* and shawl-weaving industry; and lies at the point where the trade routes from the hills of Chambá, Núrpur, and Kángrá unite and enter the plains. Its commercial importance has developed considerably of late years. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and

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Pathánkot Town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	2,818	1,498	1,320
	1881	4,344	2,423	1,920
Municipal limits...	1868	2,788	...	...
	1875	4,507	...	...
	1881	4,344	...	...

1881, is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the Census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Narot Town.

A small rural town, situate in the Sub-Collectorate of Pathánkot, with a population of 3,706. It is situate in the trans-Rávi tract, half way between the Rávi and the hills, and is the principal mart in the fertile submontane belt known as Chak Andar. The town itself is a collection of *kacha* houses built of sun-dried bricks, and includes a *thána*, school-house and dispensary. The Municipal Committee consists of six members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is chiefly derived from octroi, which is levied on all goods brought into the town. It forms the local collecting centre for the products of the hills below which it lies. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births or deaths are available.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	5,331	2,851	2,480
	1881	3,706	1,933	1,773
Municipal limits ...	1868	5,331	...	...
	1875	3,944	...	...
	1881	3,706	...	...

Town of Dalhousie.

About 15 miles east of the Rávi, the main Himalayan range, here locally known as the Jodth ki Dhár, turns due westward, and after running for a few miles in this direction, breaks off into rugged spurs, which slope down towards the river bed. On the summits and slopes of the three last peaks lies the sanitarium of Dalhousie. It is 52 miles north-west (by road) from Pathánkot, and 75 from Gurdáspur, and has an elevation of 6,740 feet above the sea. The tops of the higher hills have an elevation of nearly 8,000 feet. The project for the formation of a sanitarium in these hills originated with Lieutenant-Colonel Napier (now Lord Napier of Magdala) in 1851. Observations of climate and temperature were taken in 1852, and in the following year an arrangement was made with the Rája of Chambá, by which the proposed site was transferred to the British Government, compensation being made by the reduction of the Rája's tribute

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Town of Dalhousie.

from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 10,000. The area thus transferred included the plateaux of Katalagh, Potrain, Tírá, Bakrota and Bhangora, being the three extreme peaks of the range, and the upper portion of two of the lower spurs. This arrangement was completed in 1854. The name of Dalhousie was adopted at the suggestion of Sir Donald McLeod. The new station was at once marked off into sites, roads were traced out, rules laid down for forest conservancy and sanitation. Two or three houses even were built, but here matters stopped, and nothing was done by way of systematic occupation of the site until 1860. In that year it was attached to the Gurdáspur district; orders were given for widening the road from the plains, and for the sale of building sites. In the following year building commenced in earnest, and another spur of hill, that of Balún, lying to the north-west, was acquired from the Chambá State for the erection of barracks.* It was not, however, till 1868 that troops were located at Balún. Meanwhile houses had sprung up in all directions, and the popularity of the station once established, rapidly increased.

The scenery is of a very different kind to that of Murree and Simla. Dalhousie is more emphatically a mountain station than either of those places. At Murree the rounded outlines of the sandstone hills lends a softness to the scene, which is here replaced by the sterner grandeur of the Himalayan range, which towers immediately above the station. The highest point in Dalhousie is only 180 feet higher than the highest point in Murree. But the granite formation of its hills gives to the latter an appearance of ruggedness and grandeur which the northern station wants. At Murree and Simla the ranges of snowy mountains form a distant background in the panorama; whereas Dalhousie stands upon a spur of the snowy range itself. The granite peak of Dain Kund, upwards of 9,000 feet in height, clothed with pine forests and capped with snow far on into the summer, rises immediately above the station to the east; and beyond this lie the peaks of the Dhaulá Dhár covered with perpetual snow, which shut in the Kángrá valley to the north and stretch onwards into Kullu. Murree makes up in prettiness what it wants in grandeur, but for real mountain scenery cannot for a moment be compared to its southern rival. The approach to Dalhousie is by a very indifferent road, which winds in the most fatiguing manner for the traveller, along the bare and rugged mountain side. But, as Dalhousie is approached, splendid trees shelter the pathway and the various crests of the hills on which the station stands, are embowered in the thickest foliage. This is mainly of oak, except at Bakrota, where the cedar and the pine are common. The oak, however, at this sanitarium grows to a great height, and is a very stately tree, very unlike in form to its congener (the *quercus semicarpifolia*) in the neighbouring hill-station of Dharmsála. The views from Dalhousie are superb, but these are not seen in all their beauty until the rains have set in, for the bare gaunt hills of the nearer ranges are wanting in the elements of the picturesque. When, however, the continual rains have clothed their sides with a delicate green mantle, and their lower depths are concealed with deep blue and purple mists, the landscape then becomes very beautiful, for,

* This was paid for by a further reduction of the Rájá's tribute to Rs. 5,000 per annum.

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towering above these smaller ranges, are the lofty heights of the Chambá peaks, which attain to an altitude of over 20,000 feet, their crests being covered with perpetual snow. The chief resorts for picnics and pleasure gatherings are the thick woods of the Kalá Top and Dain Kund above the Bakrota hills, from which superb views of the sanitarium and the neighbouring hills are to be obtained. Dalhousie is as remarkable for its fine bracing climate as it is for its beautiful scenery, and it is the only Panjáb hill-station into which cholera has never yet intruded. The names of the hill crests on which Dalhousie rests are Bakrota, Tíra, Potrain and Kattalag, in which last is the *bázár*. The Cantonments lie lower down again at Balún, and still further down is Bani Khet, where a detachment of a British Regiment remains for the summer months. Within the station, the highest point is the summit of Bakrota, the most eastern of the three main peaks. This obtains an elevation of 7,687 feet above the sea. Tíra, the middle peak, is 6,874 feet, and Potrain, the third, is slightly lower still. The Bakrotá and Tíra peaks are mostly of a granitoid-gneiss formation. The formation of Potrain is of schist. To this fact Dalhousie owes one feature in which, if in none other, it has the advantage of Murree. The soil is so porous that, even immediately after the heaviest rain, the roads are always dry and pleasant to walk upon. On the other hand, the slope of the hills is very steep, and building sites are scarce.

When the station was first formed, water was brought in an open channel from a stream fed by springs on Dain Kund; but when the cantonment was formed at Balún, the Military Works Department built a dam across the stream above, the municipal water-course erected large reservoirs, and brought the water into the station in iron pipes. The inhabitants of the civil station are therefore now often dependent on the overflow from the military pipe at the church. The town contains a court-house, branch treasury, post office, dispensary, church, a good *bázár* and several hotels. The church is centrally situated at the western end of the Bakrota hill just where the road from Patháukot enters the station. In 1867 the station was erected into a municipality under Act XV of that year. Besides official members, the committee has six non-official members—four appointed by the votes of householders, and two nominated annually by the Government to represent the interests of visitors. The sources of income are: a land-tax, a horse and pony tax, a tax upon house-property, a conservancy tax also levied by a percentage on house-rents, and a forest tax, the latter being levied on the right to cut wood and grass within the limits of the municipality. The income from all sources for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. There is an Assistant Commissioner in charge of the station during the season, who is also Vice-President of the Municipal Committee. The Commissioner of the Amritsar division also makes the station his head-quarters during the summer months.* The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and

* A useful "Guide to Dalhousie" was published in 1872 by Mr. Hutchinson, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the station.

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Town of Dalhousie.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	1,163	861	302
	1881	1,610	1,159	451
Municipal limits ...	1868	1,163	...	...
	1875	2,265	...	...
	1881	870	...	...

1881, is shown in the margin. In the Census of 1881, the population of the station itself was 870, and of the Balún cantonments, which are not now within municipal limits, 740, making 1,610 in all. In 1868 and 1875 the cantonments formed part of the municipality. The enumerations of 1868 and 1881 were made in the winter, when the station was practically empty. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Bakloh Town.

A cantonment in the hills, 14 miles below Dalhousie, and the head-quarters of the 4th Goorkhas. It has a small *bázár* and a dák bungalow, termed the Mámúl dák bungalow, which is situate on the Dalhousie road, about a mile from the station. There is no Municipal Committee, nor any public institution. It is more a Military Cantonment than a town. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	1,032	695	337
1881 ...	1,479	1,025	454

Sháhpur Town.

A small ancient town with a population of 1,258, situated in the lower range of the hills on the left bank of the river Rávi. The town consists of thatched houses, the main street is paved, and the drainage is fair. It has a single *bázár*, police station, school house, dák bungalow and encamping-ground. The Municipal Committee consists of four members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. The income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived chiefly from octroi levied on all goods brought into the town. A portion of the Kashmír trade, and especially that which deals with honey and cinnamon, passes through Sháhpur. The dák bungalow, the remains of an old fort, is very picturesquely situated on the lofty bank which commands the Rávi. From this bungalow, very fine views of the hills are obtained. At Sháhpur are the picturesque ruins of a fine old stone fort, one bastion of which is still occupied as the dák bungalow which overhangs the river in the most dangerous manner. From Sháhpur a road runs to Ranipokar, wher[illegible] it joins the Pathánkot road at Dalhousie; and another road r[illegible] to Basauli on the Rávi. This road runs through picturesque v[illegible] and over pine clad hills, and in part along the sides of precipito[illegible] which run down sheer into the Rávi. The river here winds b[illegible] hills on which may be seen the ruins of the Thain and oth[illegible] and has many of the features of a miniature Rhine. Wher[illegible]

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Sháhpur Town.

run back from the river, there is the fertile Phangota valley with its fine trees. A banian tree in the village itself is famous for its size, and its massive branches are supported by its dependent roots only, as the trunk has disappeared. The Sháhpur fort was once the refuge of the rebel Rám Singh; and from the road to Dalhousie can still be seen the white monument erected on the summit of a hillock to the memory of two officers who were killed in the engagement between Rám Singh's troops and ours.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	2,309	1,340	969
	1881	1,258	675	583
Municipal limits ...	1868	1,655	...	...
	1875	1,386	...	...
	1881	1,258	...	...

STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDED TO THE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

GURDÁSPUR DISTRICT.

(INDEX ON REVERSE).

"ARYA PRESS," LAHORE.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	1853-54.	1858-59.	1863-64.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.
Population ..	..	..	..	906,126	..	823,695
Cultivated acres ..	..	..	..	615,114	855,675	850,230
Irrigated acres ..	..	..	..	87,938	140,639	122,848
Ditto (from Government works) ..	..	..	..	36,721	33,314	27,674
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	9,08,412	12,69,356	12,60,461
Revenue from land, rupees ..	..	..	..	7,65,343	11,13,915	10,22,340
Gross revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	8,48,623	13,58,990	13,53,633
Number of kine ..	..	..	..	155,827	195,777	174,651
" sheep and goats ..	..	..	..	16,475	105,431	73,495
" camels ..	..	..	..	46	96	77
Miles of metalled roads ..	..	..	..	336 (metalled and unmetalled)	43	66
" unmetalled roads ..	..	..	..		430	595
" Railways ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police staff ..	..	..	396	461	578	596
Prisoners convicted ..	1,206	1,638	1,378	1,284	2,227	2,773
Civil suits,—number ..	2,395	4,147	3,759	4,338	11,565	16,220
" —value in rupees ..	1,21,037	2,91,362	10,40,067	1,77,913	5,91,143	7,11,679
Municipalities,—number ..	..	..	..	..	12	16
" —income in rupees ..	..	..	..	17,974	56,476	57,061
Dispensaries,—number of ..	..	..	..	1	5	9
" —patients ..	..	..	..	7,361	38,263	89,513
Schools,—number of ..	..	..	140	109	110	126
" —scholars ..	..	..	5,271	4,042	6,043	5,840

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XLI, XLV, L, LIX, and LXI of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																	
Rain-gauge station.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Average.
Gurdaspur ..	239	307	440	31[illegible]	30[illegible]	316	213	239	162	570	430	309	184	235	235	322	364	306
Pathankot ..	298	58[illegible]	550	327	494	625	503	414	335	629	781	485	456	457	462	717	616	502
Shakargarh ..	350	457	403	305	446	333	259	392	329	543	605	329	306	420	531	520	308	419
Batala ..	282	307	339	154	262	281	296	232	202	549	497	234	242	174	240	498	240	308
Aliwal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	324	200	250	387	168	262
Dalhousie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	851	1,083	955	806	800	898	963	165	994	835
Madhopur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	819	482	529	543	441	803	396	573
Bhempur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	535	353	389	412	463	587	365	448
Tibri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	355	225	279	404	499	258	340
Kaler ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	518	327	378	274	254	520	278	361

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements published in the *Punjab Gazette*.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

1	2	3	1	2	3
	ANNUAL AVERAGES.			ANNUAL AVERAGES.	
MONTHS.	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.	MONTHS.	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.
January ..	2	10	September ..	4	33
February ..	3	17	October ..	1	3
March ..	3	17	November ..	..	2
April ..	1	5	December ..	1	9
May ..	2	11	1st October to 1st January ..	2	14
June ..	3	30	1st January to 1st April ..	7	44
July ..	9	93	1st April to 1st October ..	26	240
August ..	6	69	Whole year ..	35	298

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 34 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

1	2	3	4	5
	AVERAGE FALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH, FROM 1873-74 TO 1877-78.			
TAHSIL STATIONS.	1st October to 1st January.	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October.	Whole year.
Batala ..	10	29	231	270
Pathankot ..	18	107	416	541
Shakargarh ..	9	79	329	417

NOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Famine Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1		2	3	4	5	6
		District.	Tahsil, Gurdaspur.	Tahsil, Batala.	Tahsil, Pathankot.	Tahsil, Shakargarh.
Total square miles ..		1,822	484	480	357	501
Cultivated square miles ..		1,338	388	347	227	381
Culturable square miles ..		139	38	49	15	37
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)		1,136	334	294	185	325
Total population ..		823,695	208,228	255,131	140,825	219,511
Urban population ..		81,362	17,939	38,562	18,436	6,425
Rural population ..		742,333	190,289	216,569	122,389	213,086
Total population per square mile ..		452	431	532	394	438
Rural population per square mile ..		407	394	452	342	425
Towns & villages.	Over 10,000 souls ..	1		1	..	
	5,000 to 10,000 ..	3	1	1	1	
	3,000 to 5,000 ..	8	2	2	2	2
	2,000 to 3,000 ..	17	4	8	3	2
	1,000 to 2,000 ..	107	17	35	27	28
	500 to 1,000 ..	337	80	92	52	[illegible]
	Under 500 ..	1,829	570	338	327	[illegible]
	Total ..	2,272	674	477	412	709
Occupied houses ..	Towns ..	14,794	3,474	6,579	3,445	1,296
	Villages ..	96,448	25,816	25,006	17,330	28,299
Unoccupied houses ..	Towns ..	8,327	2,053	4,456	1,822	295
	Villages ..	30,348	8,100	10,082	2,620	9,484
Resident families ..	Towns ..	21,766	5,248	8,409	6,763	1,346
	Villages ..	163,357	43,189	47,103	26,853	46,182

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and XVIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. I and XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Males per 1,000 of both sexes.		Distribution of Immigrants by Tahsils.			
Districts.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Gurdaspur.	Batala.	Pathankot.	Shakargarh.
Jalandhar ..	1,929	1,920	275	529	385	1,337	137	70
Hoshiarpur ..	9,766	7,426	524	390	3,834	4,304	1,314	314
Kangra ..	5,709	5,840	369	463	549	188	4,859	113
Amritsar ..	20,277	36,757	329	374	2,906	16,011	460	900
Sialkot ..	15,543	16,294	313	295	1,423	3,480	794	9,846
Lahore ..	1,937	21,531	515	336	457	1,063	210	177
Ferozepore ..	231	2,859	582	621	36	149	28	18
Rawalpindi ..	145	2,371	469	801	37	47	38	23
Peshawar ..	88	1,716	523	898	25	17	28	17
Natives States ..	2,832	2,795	503	513	148	1,306	1,333	45
N. W. P. and Oudh ..	1,493	..	679	..	375	355	678	85
Kashmir ..	18,858	..	414	..	648	494	[7,865	9,851

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	District.			Tahsils.				Villages.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Gurdaspur	Batala.	Pathankot.	Shakargarh.	
Persons ..	823,695	..	..	208,228	255,131	140,825	219,511	742,333
Males ..	..	445,798	..	114,285	138,836	78,060	114,617	402,775
Females ..	..	..	377,897	93,943	116,295	62,765	104,894	339,558
Hindus ..	359,329	193,728	165,601	86,823	71,897	42,426	159,241	324,220
Sikhs ..	72,395	42,293	30,102	14,887	50,948	1,475	5,090	68,219
Jains ..	108	63	45	108	..	..	..	26
Buddhists ..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Zoroastrians ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musalmans ..	391,400	209,429	181,971	106,836	132,758	46,630	105,176	349,698
Christians ..	463	285	178	72	93	294	4	170
Others and unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
European & Eurasian Christians	306	185	121	23	4	279	..	..
Sunnis ..	386,250	206,700	179,550	106,355	130,365	46,442	103,088	345,674
Shiahs ..	1,384	693	691	291	587	70	436	698
Wahabis ..	522	261	261	184	11	56	271	160

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Distribution by Tahsils.			
Language.	District.	Gurdaspur.	Batala.	Pathankot.	Shakargarh.
Hindustani ..	1,926	671	452	670	133
Bagri ..	5	..			5
Panjabi ..	734,679	207,454	254,500	94,001	178,724
Pashtu ..	123	4	27	80	12
Gujari ..	2,434	..	..	12	2,422
Labanki ..	711	..	..	11	700
Kashmiri ..	1,932	51	129	1,730	22
Persian ..	18	4	..	9	..
English ..	301	27	5	269	..

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Total Numbers.			Males, by Religion.				Proportion per mille of population.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalman	
	Total population ..	823,695	445,798	377,897	193,728	42,293	63	209,429	1,000
6	Pathan ..	9,784	5,121	4,663	..	..	..	5,118	12
1	Jat ..	129,755	73,250	56,505	20,919	27,496	..	24,834	157
2	Rajput ..	71,519	39,727	31,992	18,254	193	..	21,074	87
60	Thakar ..	4,983	2,841	2,142	2,838	3	..	..	6
8	Gujar ..	43,571	23,391	20,180	12	..	..	23,379	53
31	Saini ..	13,842	7,279	6,563	6,344	965	..	..	17
7	Arain ..	55,983	29,983	26,000	..	..	..	29,983	68
29	Ghirat ..	6,142	3,352	2,790	3,088	264	..	..	7
17	Shekh ..	10,468	5,588	4,880	..	..	..	5,585	13
3	Brahman ..	47,899	25,301	22,598	25,016	282	..	..	58
24	Saiyad ..	6,077	3,185	2,892	..	..	..	3,185	7
35	Faqirs ..	5,828	3,345	2,483	2	..	..	3,343	7
21	Nai ..	14,413	7,752	6,661	2,861	425	..	4,465	18
25	Mirasi ..	7,273	3,737	3,536	30	..	..	3,707	9
14	Banya ..	14,804	7,625	7,179	7,567	56	2	..	18
10	Khatri ..	15,778	9,466	6,312	8,178	1,184	..	101	19
52	Labana ..	5,492	2,954	2,538	2,471	483	..	..	7
26	Kashmiri ..	6,662	3,479	3,183	..	..	..	3,478	8
4	Chuhra ..	56,985	30,977	26,008	27,606	451	..	2,907	69
5	Chamar ..	20,972	10,822	10,150	10,773	43	..	6	26
19	Mochi ..	14,716	7,984	6,732	..	..	..	7,984	18
9	Julaha ..	40,456	21,695	18,761	..	..	..	21,695	49
15	Jhinwar ..	34,300	17,695	16,605	11,815	1,677	..	4,203	42
22	Lohar ..	16,601	9,547	7,054	5,013	1,386	..	3,148	20
11	Tarkhan ..	29,621	15,990	13,631	7,185	5,903	..	2,902	36
13	Kumhar ..	17,029	9,167	7,862	4,251	123	..	4,793	21
32	Dhobi ..	5,395	2,491	2,904	54	..	..	2,437	7
36	Chhimba ..	5,778	2,964	2,814	1,530	266	..	1,148	7
23	Teli ..	17,644	9,536	8,108	..	..	..	9,533	21
30	Sunar ..	6,008	3,260	2,748	1,942	394	..	932	7
49	Barwala ..	9,530	5,106	4,424	..	..	..	5,106	12
57	Meg ..	6,373	3,288	3,085	3,281	1	..	5	8
41	Dumna ..	27,270	14,027	13,243	13,911	8	..	108	33

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females
10	Arora	1,216	696	520
37	Mughal	2,450	1,297	1,153
38	Qassab	846	456	390
39	Rathi	1,731	841	890
40	Jogi	2,216	1,260	956
42	Mallah	2,925	1,447	1,478
44	Khojah	2,312	1,221	1,091
46	Dogar	1,853	999	854
48	Bharai	2,930	1,587	1,353
53	Bairagi	1,055	627	428
56	Kalal	1,209	709	500
61	Darzi	714	394	320
62	Bhat	912	456	456
64	Changar	3,082	1,641	1,441
67	Lilari	695	382	313
72	Sansi	1,973	1,048	925
78	Batwal	964	491	473
80	Rawal	3,337	1,567	1,770
84	Faqir Udasi	623	446	177
93	Raj	675	354	321
107	Jhabel	546	297	249
113	Chamrang	806	434	372
136	Darvesh	1,004	540	464
148	Gorkha	921	628	293

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DETAILS.		SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actual figures for religions.	All religions	231,535	124,970	183,818	191,999	30,445	60,928
	Hindus	104,494	53,809	75,974	81,756	13,260	30,036
	Sikhs	21,758	9,755	17,345	16,266	3,190	4,031
	Jains	26	14	32	24	5	7
	Buddhists	...	...	...	...		
	Mussalmans	105,058	61,288	90,395	93,886	13,981	20,797
	Christians	204	104	72	67	9	7
Distribution of every 10,000 souls of each age.	All ages	5,194	3,307	4,128	5,081	683	1,612
	0—10	9,905	9,612	85	365	10	23
	10—15	8,973	5,748	987	4,156	40	95
	15—20	6,636	1,265	3,238	8,453	126	282
	20—25	3,848	288	5,834	9,157	318	553
	25—30	2,491	137	6,986	8,908	523	955
	30—40	1,356	85	7,819	8,039	825	1,876
	40—50	982	57	7,502	6,024	1,456	3,919
	50—60	808	67	6,860	4,001	2,332	5,932
	Over 60	744	60	5,605	1,846	3,651	8,094

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small-pox	Fever.
1877	..	..	..	10,996	8,502	19,498	6	11	13,543
1878	..	..	..	14,574	11,668	26,242	1	900	18,612
1879	..	..	..	18,142	13,979	32,121	20	3,254	21,699
1880	14,136	12,230	26,366	13,671	11,502	25,173	6	94	17,897
1881	20,516	18,149	38,665	13,789	12,677	26,466	332	84	17,735

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII, and IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI A, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January	2,019	1,905	2,995	2,543	2,022	11,485
February	1,855	1,882	2,806	1,892	1,611	9,996
March	1,678	1,918	2,658	1,416	1,255	8,925
April	1,291	1,531	2,216	1,197	973	7,208
May	1,992	2,733	3,220	1,680	1,420	11,050
June	2,028	1,949	2,601	1,750	1,271	9,599
July	1,618	1,486	1,672	1,441	1,157	7,384
August	1,295	1,322	1,682	1,914	1,313	7,526
September	1,277	1,842	2,228	3,048	3,135	11,530
October	1,398	3,446	3,440	3,513	5,335	17,141
November	1,390	3,348	3,650	2,469	4,110	14,967
December	1,657	2,925	2,943	2,310	2,854	12,689
Total	19,498	26,242	32,121	25,173	26,466	129,500

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. III of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI B, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	1,510	1,290	2,236	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,220
February ..	1,895	1,285	2,003	1,309	1,047	7,539
March ..	1,298	1,354	1,798	985	759	6,094
April ..	859	1,014	1,325	838	672	4,605
May ..	1,868	1,777	1,653	1,253	953	6,506
June ..	1,356	1,257	1,335	1,286	760	6,094
July ..	1,131	918	962	997	667	4,675
August ..	861	783	1,070	1,317	673	4,710
September ..	853	1,899	1,610	2,180	1,880	7,823
October ..	923	2,768	2,032	2,582	4,024	12,329
November ..	958	2,659	2,828	1,721	3,654	11,480
December ..	1,131	2,203	2,281	1,563	2,103	9,576
TOTAL ..	13,543	18,612	21,699	17,897	17,735	89,486

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		INSANE.		BLIND.		DEAF AND DUMB.		LEPERS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions	Total ..	169	97	2,249	2,046	936	515	242	59
	Villages ..	157	93	1,975	1,777	869	478	223	52
Hindus ..		84	50	1,056	933	513	258	109	18
Sikhs		7	5	116	82	43	8	14	6
Musalmans		78	42	1,077	1,031	380	248	119	35

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1		2	3	4	5
		MALES.		FEMALES.	
		Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
All religions	Total	7,488	17,480	177	267
	Villages ..	5,046	11,971	78	137
Hindus ..		3,608	11,516	24	56
Sikhs ..		660	1,811	20	22
Jains ..		3	20	..	..
Buddhists		..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
Musalmans ..	3,092	3,975	116	39
Christians ..	75	158	17	91
Tahsil Gurdaspur ..	1,907	4,005	62	89
" Batala ..	2,660	5,489	58	107
" Pathankot ..	1,193	3,730	48	103
" Shakargarh ..	1,678	4,250	9	29

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.						
	Irrigated.										
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated.	Total area assessed.	Gross assessment.	Unappropriated culturable waste the property of Government.
1868-69 ..	36,721	51,217	527,176	615,114	..	58,704	184,752	243,456	858,570	908,412	309
1873-74 ..	33,314	107,325	715,036	855,675	..	89,138	218,776	307,914	1,163,589	1,260,356	
1878-79 ..	27,674	95,174	733,382	856,230	..	89,188	222,900	312,084	1,168,314	1,260,461	
Tahsil details for 1878-79—											
Tahsil Gurdaspur ..	16,249	18,819	214,007	249,355	..	20,663	45,716	66,379	315,734	374,835	..
" Batala ..	7,525	34,113	184,468	226,106	..	29,326	52,668	82,004	308,200	270,771	..
" Pathankot ..	4,000	36,100	104,265	144,265	..	9,851	68,068	77,919	222,184	213,391	..
" Shakargarh ..	..	6,762	229,742	236,504	..	29,234	56,438	85,692	322,196	301,948	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Whole District.				Tahsil Gurdaspur.				Tahsil Batala.				Tahsil Pathankot.				Tahsil Shakargarh.			
Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
A.—Estates not being village communities, and paying in common (Zamindari)																				
III.—*Paying 1,000 to 5,000 revenue.* Held by individuals or families under the law of primogeniture.	3	3	3	8,367	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2,863	1	1	1	504	..	..	..	
IV.—*Paying 1,000 rupees revenue and under.* As above ..	30	27	30	9,481	..	..	..	..	8	5	6	3,690	22	22	24	5,791	..	..	..	..
Proprietary cultivating village communities.																				
B.—*Zamindari* .. Paying the revenue and holding the land in common.	136	131	801	50,206	46	43	215	20,700	2	2	12	2,417	45	45	381	14,733	43	41	193	12,356
C.—*Pattidari* .. The land and revenue being divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by the law of inheritance.	1,210	1,134	44,142	563,236	343	321	15,000	154,350	279	263	10,514	171,412	7	7	178	3,770	581	543	18,450	233,704
D.—*Bhayachara* .. In which possession is the measure of right in all lands.	414	406	22,686	203,719	252	215	13,245	113,400	52	47	2,130	35,685	85	64	4,686	25,277	75	74	2,635	29,357
E.—*Mixed or imperfect pattidari or bhayachara.* In which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common, the measure of right in common land being the amount of the share or the extent of land held in severalty.	568	527	24,601	304,165	54	52	4,250	27,200	153	140	6,420	70,133	307	284	11,100	172,812	54	51	2,825	34,020
Total	2,361	2,222	92,263	1,134,174	695	631	32,710	315,650	496	459	19,090	286,200	417	423	16,370	222,887	753	709	24,093	309,437

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIII of the Revenue Report for 1878-79.

Table No. XVI, showing TENURES not held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NATURE OF TENURE.	District Gurdaspur.		Tahsil Gurdaspur.		Tahsil Batala.		Tahsil Pathankot.		Tahsil Shakargarh.	
	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.
A.—TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.										
I. Paying rent in cash. (a) Paying the amount of Government revenue only to the proprietors.	75	525	..	..	..	..	75	525	..	..
(b) Paying such amount, plus a cash *malikanah* ..	9,100	45,100	2,275	15,200	3,586	13,573	3,027	14,522	212	1,805
(d) Paying lump sums (cash) for their holdings ..	1,050	10,000	355	5,220	250	1,946	400	2,609	45	225
Total paying rent in cash ..	10,225	55,625	2,630	20,420	3,836	15,519	3,502	17,656	257	2,030
II. Paying rent in kind. (a) Paying a stated share of the produce in kind. (1) Paying ½ produce and more ..	405	8,924	76	1,100	200	1,900	53	224	76	700
(2) ⅓ produce and less than ½ produce ..	385	1,695	55	201	100	519	205	850	25	125
(b) Paying a stated share of the produce, plus a cash contribution. (1) Share of produce ½ and more ..	300	1,010	90	285	110	405	80	350	20	70
Total paying rent in kind ..	1,090	6,629	221	1,586	410	2,824	338	1,324	121	895
GRAND TOTAL of Tenants with rights of occupancy ..	11,315	62,254	2,851	22,006	4,246	18,343	3,840	18,980	378	2,925
C.—TENANTS-AT-WILL.										
I. Paying in cash ..	10,000	73,000	1,345	6,925	7,355	62,491	1,125	8,282	175	[illegible]
II. Paying in kind (a) ½ produce and more ..	39,000	200,905	9,145	62,905	17,934	51,366	7,116	24,421	19,305	62,303
(b) less than ½ produce ..	10,100	97,400	8,615	40,400	[illegible],540	31,000	1,730	15,000	1,215	11,000
D.—PARTIES HOLDING AND CULTIVATING SERVICE-GRANTS FROM PROPRIETORS FREE OF ALL REVENUE.										
I. Sankalap or Dharmarth ..	127	105	25	24	15	36	62	25	25	20
II. Conditional on service ..	85	72	20	25	20	15	15	12	20	20
GRAND TOTAL OF TENURES ..	69,627	438,736	17,011	132,285	23,110	163,251	13,838	61,730	15,618	76,470

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIV of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres held under cultivating leases.		*Remaining acres.*			
	No. of estates.	Total acres.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner.	Average yearly income, 1877-78 to 1881-82.
Whole District	2	379	..	..	..	..	370	562
Tahsil Gurdaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Batala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Pathankot	2	370	..	..	..	..	370	..
" Shakargarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1881-82.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid in rupees.	Reduction of revenue in rupees.
Roads ..	2,646	28,662	1,973
Canals ..	7,878	75,742	9,971
State Railways ..	..	..	..
Guaranteed Railways ..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	769	15,278	656
Total ..	11,293	1,19,682	12,606

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
YEARS.	Total	Rice	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makai.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
1873-74 ..	632,286	76,381	168,964	40,365	12,282	31,762	136,597	19,946	19,204	369	5,717	18,330	..	30,581	5,219
1874-75 ..	637,994	75,081	174,669	32,305	12,359	42,963	126,761	21,096	20,716	181	5,381	11,474	..	34,046	4,282
1875-76 ..	633,894	75,057	196,142	27,778	12,259	30,040	124,013	21,449	21,412	147	6,875	11,122	..	32,899	4,401
1876-77 ..	883,257	81,583	825,529	72,076	2,661	49,977	123,635	31,347	10,915	278	8,073	37,474	..	41,375	6,790
1877-78 ..	532,280	51,063	209,100	6,754	636	11,119	95,862	21,025	3,000	120	5,735	23,520	..	46,179	6,336
1878-79 ..	746,142	76,175	279,010	28,910	1,325	22,358	103,900	31,400	26,317	134	7,850	19,945	..	43,156	8,904
1879-80 ..	766,201	81,783	285,364	26,290	4,910	28,749	94,367	25,495	30,680	63	8,037	17,145	..	43,973	16,005
1880-81 ..	771,926	80,373	285,734	27,690	4,641	29,892	96,165	19,490	29,604	83	9,599	12,560	..	46,895	12,931
1881-82 ..	818,290	85,800	276,732	30,315	3,247	45,682	83,530	24,457	29,455	108	16,113	21,337	..	46,734	8,795
NAME OF TAHSIL.	TAHSIL AVERAGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, FROM 1877-78 TO 1881-82.														
Gurdaspur ..	213,682	21,667	81,302	4,562	..	8,373	22,583	9,817	6,621	28	3,890	3,733	..	15,140	2,817
Batala ..	187,995	6,512	77,274	5,593		8,911	17,927	5,302	8,722	57	1,661	8,494	..	13,545	4,697
Pathankot ..	118,209	35,227	32,155	6,938	104	1,755	6,844	6,567	1,461	6	2,765	880	..	7,184	1,357
Shakargarh	207,079	11,623	76,457	6,899	2,848	8,523	48,198	2,69[illegible]	7,009	11	1,151	5,783	..	9,519	1,723
TOTAL ..	726,971	75,028	267,188	23,992	2,952	27,562	94,753	24,378	23,812	102	9,467	18,889	..	45,387	10,594

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1			2			3
Nature of crop.			Rent per acre of land suited for the various crops, as it stood in 1881-82.			Average produce per acre as estimated in 1881-82.
			Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.
Rice ..		Maximum ..	14	0	0	668
		Minimum ..	8	0	0	
Indigo ..		Maximum ..	..	..	..	..
		Minimum ..	..	..	..	
Cotton ..		Maximum ..	..	..	..	50
		Minimum ..	..	..	..	
Sugar ..		Maximum ..	..	..	..	220
		Minimum ..	..	..	..	
Opium ..		Maximum ..	..	..	..	..
		Minimum ..	..	..	..	
Tobacco ..		Maximum ..	..	..	..	1,110
		Minimum ..	..	..	..	
Wheat ..	Irrigated ..	Maximum ..	7	0	0	446
		Minimum ..	5	0	0	
	Unirrigated ..	Maximum ..	4	0	0	
		Minimum ..	2	5	0	
Inferior grains ..	Irrigated ..	Maximum ..	5	0	0	450
		Minimum ..	2	13	0	
	Unirrigated ..	Maximum ..	4	2	0	
		Minimum ..	2	8	0	
Oil seeds ..	Irrigated ..	Maximum ..	9	4	0	812
		Minimum ..	8	5	0	
	Unirrigated ..	Maximum ..	5	3	0	
		Minimum ..	3	2	0	
Fibres	Irrigated ..	Maximum ..	2	5	0	88
		Minimum ..	2	1	0	
	Unirrigated ..	Maximum ..	1	12	0	
		Minimum ..	1	4	0	
Gram ..		..	..	..	..	..
Barley ..		..	..	..	..	..
Bajra ..		..	..	..	..	..
Jawar ..		..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables ..		..	..	..	..	..
Tea ..		..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KIND OF STOCK.	WHOLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS			TAHSILS FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.			
	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.	Gurdaspur.	Batala.	Pathankot.	Shakargarh.
Cows and bullocks	155,827	195,777	174,651	12,205	20,312	11,021	131,113
Horses	5,647	3,020	2,530	710	610	409	801
Ponies	1,664	3,018	1,370	412	314	423	221
Donkeys	2,471	6,865	5,498	1,042	2,131	1,223	1,102
Sheep and goats	16,475	105,481	73,495	22,051	30,112	10,322	11,010
Pigs	1,915	..	3,975	992	951	1,412	620
Camels	46	96	77	29	28	9	11
Carts	2,902	3,367	4,475	1,243	1,398	694	1,140
Ploughs	94,070	74,253	57,722	15,098	17,315	11,263	14,046
Boats	56	59	59	27	10	22	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		Males above 15 years of age.					Males above 15 years of age.		
Number.	Nature of occupations.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Number.	Nature of occupations.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
1	Total population ..	28,493	246,672	275,165	17	Agricultural labourers ..	462	6,692	7,154
2	Occupation specified ..	27,631	244,704	272,335	18	Pastoral ..	199	3,199	3,398
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined.	4,066	131,853	135,919	19	Cooks and other servants ..	997	1,167	2,164
					20	Water-carriers ..	559	5,602	6,161
4	Civil Administration ..	1,247	3,475	4,722	21	Sweepers and scavengers ..	909	18,134	19,043
5	Army ..	725	530	1,255	22	Workers in reed, cane, leaves, straw, &c.	1,050	2,152	3,202
6	Religion ..	1,038	4,330	5,368					
7	Barbers ..	534	3,213	3,747	23	Workers in leather ..	127	247	374
8	Other professions ..	475	3,153	3,626	24	Boot-makers ..	363	5,798	6,161
9	Money-lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c.	911	1,136	2,047	25	Workers in wool and pashm	446	204	650
					26	" " silk ..	114	7	121
10	Dealers in grain and flour ..	2,461	7,395	9,856	27	" " cotton ..	1,736	15,924	17,600
11	Corn-grinders, parchers, &c.	374	846	1,220	28	" " wood ..	561	4,686	5,247
12	Confectioners, green-grocers, &c.	703	757	1,460	29	Potters ..	315	2,688	3,003
					30	Workers and dealers in gold and silver.	536	1,273	1,809
13	Carriers and boatmen ..	1,049	3,008	4,057					
14	Landowners ..	1,582	70,672	72,254	31	Workers in iron ..	206	2,202	2,408
15	Tenants ..	1,733	48,543	50,276	32	General labourers ..	1,163	7,575	8,738
16	Joint-cultivators ..	60	1,034	1,094	33	Beggars, faqirs, and the like	1,371	11,271	12,642

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII A of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fabrics.	Paper	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Buildings.	Dyeing and manufacturing of dyes.
Number of mills and large factories	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Number of private looms or small works.	201	5,010	460	178	..	1,716	1,207	36	143	319
Number of workmen in large works. Male ..	168	..	..	61	58	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	603	9,568	850	306	..	4,930	2,442	91	2,137	624
Value of plant in large works ..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	1,06,298	12,24,704	89,250	16,080	4,582	7,56,960	4,34,676	31,850	3,30,386	98,592

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Leather.	Pottery, common and glazed.	Oil-pressing and refining.	Pashmina and Shawls.	Carpets.	Gold, silver, and Jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
Number of private looms or small works.	1,649	1,738	875	209	..	919	100	14,850
Number of workmen in large works. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	635
Number of workmen in large works. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	2,855	3,197	1,400	815	..	1,061	200	31,179
Value of plant in large works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	2,76,935	1,05,501	3,45,800	97,800	..	10,72,671	49,320	50,92,105

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82.

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
	Number of seers and chittanks per rupee.																													
Year.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian corn.		Jawar.		Bajra.		Rice (fine).		Urd dal.		Potatoes.		Cotton (cleaned).		Sugar (refined).		Ghi (cow's).		Firewood.		Tobacco.		Salt (Lahori).	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1861-62 ..	28	15	42	15	30	13	..	..	31	12	24	4	8	6	28	15	..	..	3	8	2	13	1	14	111	15	11	8	9	5
1862-63 ..	40	9	37	14	36	6	..	..	32	10	26	5	8	1	28	7	..	..	2	11	2	9	1	14	111	15	10	12	8	14
1863-64 ..	44	13	48	8	48	8	..	..	29	6	20	8	7	7	23	5	..	..	2	5	2	11	1	14	116	10	11	8	9	2
1864-65 ..	29	1	35	6	33	2	..	..	28	15	22	6	7	15	25	11	..	..	2	11	2	11	1	14	97	6	11	11	8	10
1865-66 ..	24	3	26	2	28	..	..	..	37	5	24	4	7	7	22	6	..	..	2	5	2	13	1	10	96	15	12	2	8	8
1866-67 ..	27	1	33	2	28	..	..	..	28	..	26	2	7	15	19	2	..	..	1	14	2	13	1	10	116	10	11	11	8	10
1867-68 ..	24	12	33	9	30	5	..	..	27	8	23	5	7	7	15	6	..	..	2	1	2	13	1	8	107	5	9	13	9	3
1868-69 ..	20	1	25	3	20	1	..	..	24	4	25	3	7	..	14	7	..	..	2	5	3	1	1	6	102	10	8	14	9	1
1869-70 ..	23	5	27	8	24	12	..	..	24	4	28	..	8	6	22	6	..	..	2	7	3	1	1	6	111	15	9	5	9	1
1870-71 ..	24	4	30	5	18	11	..	..	29	6	28	15	7	7	20	8	..	..	2	1	2	9	1	6	102	10	9	5	9	3
1871-72 ..	23	..	32	..	20	..	25	..	16	..	28	..	11	..	17	..	12	..	2	6	2	4	1	8	90	..	8	..	9	..
1872-73 ..	26	12	35	..	20	8	32	..	28	..	24	..	12	8	18	..	16	..	2	4	2	8	1	12	90	..	8	..	9	..
1873-74 ..	24	..	32	..	30	..	28	..	30	..	20	..	7	..	23	..	8	..	2	4	2	8	2	..	100	..	8	..	9	..
1874-75 ..	28	..	40	..	40	..	35	..	34	..	20	..	8	..	24	..	16	..	2	8	2	12	1	12	120	..	8	..	9	..
1875-76 ..	21	..	32	..	25	..	24	..	24	..	20	..	7	..	13	..	16	..	2	8	2	12	1	10	120	..	8	..	9	8
1876-77 ..	25	..	30	..	42	..	30	..	32	..	20	..	8	..	22	..	12	..	2	8	2	12	1	10	120	..	8	..	9	..
1877-78 ..	14	8	14	..	17	8	15	8	17	..	16	..	6	..	8	14	12	..	2	8	2	12	1	10	120	..	8	..	9	4
1878-79 ..	13	8	18	..	12	..	14	..	15	..	12	8	6	..	12	..	12	..	3	..	2	..	1	8	120	..	8	..	8	8
1879-80 ..	11	8	14	..	16	..	18	..	18	..	14	..	6	..	16	..	10	..	3	..	2	..	1	6	120	..	8	..	10	..
1880-81 ..	17	..	22	..	17	..	21	..	21	..	13	..	6	..	18	8	12	..	2	8	2	4	1	6	120	..	7	..	10	8
1881-82 ..	24	..	30	..	23	..	27	..	27	..	14	..	6	..	18	..	10	..	2	4	2	4	1	6	120	..	10	..	11	..

NOTE.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government No. 209 S. of 19th August 1872), and represent the average prices for the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Wages of Labour per day.				Carts per day.		Camels per day.		Donkeys per score per day.		Boats per day.	
	Skilled.		*Unskilled.*									
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1868-69 ..	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	1 12 0		0 8 0		3 12 0		8 As. per. 100 Mds. tonnage.	
1873-74 ..	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	3 0 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 12 0			
1878-79 ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0			2 0 0	
1879-80 ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	
1880-81 ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	
1881-82 ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	
									3 12 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue.	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Local rates.	Excise.		Stamps.	Total Collections.
					Spirits.	Drugs.		
1868-69	7,60,343	14,141	5,000	..	8,942	11,121	45,993	8,45,540
1869-70	10,11,901	57,742	5,000	..	12,720	16,427	80,523	11,84,318
1870-71	10,17,362	53,600	5,000	..	11,993	21,045	84,178	11,93,178
1871-72	10,20,384	39,949	5,000	81,652	11,849	22,217	1,02,329	12,83,280
1872-73	10,27,033	54,212	5,000	82,420	12,269	23,286	1,01,114	13,05,339
1873-74	10,40,311	58,207	5,000	81,788	12,046	14,961	1,06,481	13,18,794
1874-75	10,45,603	58,963	5,000	81,811	12,313	25,503	1,13,484	13,42,677
1875-76	10,46,601	39,809	5,000	82,214	11,909	22,881	1,09,206	13,17,710
1876-77	10,51,050	24,251	5,000	81,092	12,108	23,739	1,06,287	13,03,527
1877-78	10,44,330	24,653	5,000	80,639	10,233	19,754	1,23,215	13,07,824
1878-79	10,22,340	37,885	5,000	1,06,816	9,125	18,735	1,26,400	13,26,301
1879-80	10,61,400	38,439	5,000	99,811	7,285	14,283	1,24,768	13,50,981
1880-81	10,46,777	61,704	5,000	99,734	12,571	15,962	1,25,302	13,67,050
1881-82	10,52,323	52,363	5,000	99,425	16,400	18,609	1,27,026	13,69,146

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded:—"Canal, Forests, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Cesses."

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Fixed land revenue (demand).	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue (collections).	Fluctuating Revenue.					Miscellaneous Revenue.				
			Revenue of alluvial lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought under assessment.	Water advantage revenue.	Fluctuating assessment of river lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	*Grazing dues.*		Sale of wood from rakhs and forests.	Sajji.	Total miscellaneous land revenue.
								By enumeration of cattle.	By grazing leases.			
District Figures.												
Total of 5 years—1868-69 to 1872-73 ..	48,62,927	2,19,644	16,056	..	188,019	..	209,039	690	2,771	1,374	..	10,605
Total of 5 years—1873-74 to 1877-78 ..	52,60,177	2,05,632	12,025	20	137,244	..	1,84,522					
1878-79 ..	10,58,512	37,073	595	..	23,034	..	34,491	..	2,750	..	..	21,111
1879-80 ..	10,57,409	35,031	583	..	27,450	549	30,348	..	550	..	..	2,582
1880-81 ..	10,56,906	61,352	977	..	30,509	200	59,234	..	550	..	..	4,683
1881-82 ..	10,58,375	51,216	1,208	..	27,578	2,450	49,201	..	550	..	..	2,118
Tahsil Totals for 5 years—1877-78 to 1881-82.								..	550		..	2,015
Tahsil Gurdaspur ..	16,13,392	96,353	1,223	20	61,706	1,651	94,188	..				
" Batala ..	13,27,966	70,088	700	..	38,131	..	62,960	..	..		..	2,165
" Pathankot ..	9,61,462	31,700	685	..	23,581	..	28,353	..	..		58	7,128
" Shakargarh ..	18,83,752	8,555	1,130	..		..	8,055	..	2,750	..	..	3,347
									..		..	500

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and III of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Total Area and Revenue assigned.								Period of Assignment.	
TAHSIL.	*Whole Villages.*		*Fractional parts of Villages.*		*Plots.*		*Total.*		*In perpetuity.*	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
Gurdaspur ..	38,957	38,592	17,235	18,089	6,957	8,390	63,149	65,071	10,863	11,008
Batala ..	34,462	37,975	18,062	18,845	9,662	10,418	62,186	67,238	10,048	11,344
Pathankot ..	15,254	14,013	6,177	7,125	3,611	5,301	25,042	26,439	2,481	1,928
Shakargarh ..	19,082	18,510	8,205	8,211	4,019	7,144	31,306	33,665	2,599	2,457
Total District ..	107,755	108,896	49,679	52,270	24,249	31,253	181,683	192,413	25,991	26,737

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Period of Assignment.—*Concluded.*								Number of Assignees.					
TAHSIL.	*For one life.*		*For more lives than one.*		*During maintenance of Establishment.*		*Pending orders of Government.*							
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	In perpetuity.	For one life.	For more lives than one.	During maintenance.	Pending orders.	Total.
Gurdaspur ..	34,244	35,570	7,298	8,479	10,744	10,023	..	..	150	1,270	577	370	..	2,367
Batala ..	32,072	35,296	9,319	10,559	10,747	10,039	..	..	100	1,190	501	315	..	2,106
Pathankot ..	15,219	14,911	3,764	5,906	3,578	4,594	..	..	52	1,034	134	101	..	1,311
Shakargarh ..	18,003	20,441	5,166	5,554	5,538	5,213	..	..	95	1,187	210	109	..	1,601
Total District ..	99,538	106,218	25,547	29,589	30,607	29,869	..	..	457	4,681	1,41[illegible]	895	..	7,445

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1881-82.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR.	*Balances of land revenue in rupees.*		Reductions of fixed demand on account of bad seasons, deterioration, &c., in rupees.	Takavi advances in rupees.
	Fixed revenue.	Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.		
1868-69 ..	2,942	..	..	100
1869-70 ..	2,193	..	47	2,982
1870-71 ..	3,556	..	15	575
1871-72 ..	9,221	..	6	300
1872-73 ..	8,067	..	136	1,725
1873-74 ..	4,381	..	4	130
1874-75 ..	3,428	..	68	350
1875-76 ..	7,115	93	..	820
1876-77 ..	5,826	182	102	520
1877-78 ..	11,488	912	99	653
1878-79 ..	41,050	3,582	..	1,769
1879-80 ..	10,395	475	10	1,720
1880-81 ..	11,802	1,032	..	1,000
1881-82 ..	2,344	1,060	..	100

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, III, and XVI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sales of Land.						Mortgages of Land.		
	Agriculturists.			*Non-Agriculturists.*			*Agriculturists.*		
YEAR.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74	492	5,652	1,85,881	..		..	3,150	63,212	7,52,945
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78	287	2,273	77,114	171	1,966	55,863	1,110	16,849	2,96,425
1878-79	87	738	20,688	68	660	11,005	186	1,573	33,969
1879-80	128	1,052	22,911	76	665	14,034	214	2,036	32,127
1880-81	123	1,024	38,915	108	1,058	23,115	159	1,269	88,238
1881-82	140	1,268	35,092	64	900	18,410	254	2,160	63,436
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Tahsil Gurdaspur	145	1,305	35,240	119	1,155	27,410	305	3,027	71,982
" Batala	189	1,300	50,023	83	1,216	16,619	302	3,049	65,828
" Pathankot	86	798	19,300	71	616	17,214	102	958	22,781
" Shakargarh	183	1,230	31,200	120	1,150	29,855	303	1,995	50,531

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mortgages of Land.—*Concluded.*			Redemptions of Mortgaged Land.					
	Non-Agriculturists.			*Agriculturists.*			*Non-Agriculturists.*		
YEAR.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78	1,787	16,419	3,78,034	509	2,476	60,545	74	853	12,230
1878-79	512	5,025	1,65,895	74	713	9,514	..	..	..
1879-80	492	5,103	96,076	85	1,077	16,913	14	248	8,413
1880-81	360	3,723	60,147	151	1,575	26,320	10	101	5,101
1881-82	255	3,204	82,269	277	2,394	50,726	5	102	4,190
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Tahsil Gurdaspur	695	6,783	1,62,658	198	1,630	33,327	8	110	1,653
" Batala	708	6,030	1,55,951	182	1,698	31,844	8	116	2,296
" Pathankot	258	2,289	65,060	111	1,051	19,307	4	64	807
" Shakargarh	696	7,764	1,74,586	179	1,717	27,416	13	188	8,305

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXV and XXXV B of the Revenue Report. No details for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption, are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include *all* sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Income from Sale of Stamps.				Operations of the Registration Department.							
	Receipts in rupees.		*Net income in rupees.*		*No. of deeds registered.*				*Value of property affected, in rupees.*			
YEAR.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Touching immovable property.	Touching movable property.	Money obligations.	Total of all kinds.	Immovable property.	Movable property.	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.
1877-78	85,688	35,695	84,398	34,163	3,228	168	873	3,750	8,14,392	45,814	1,24,665	9,84,891
1878-79	93,262	31,148	86,285	29,827	2,262	129	158	2,544	6,31,659	14,345	58,473	7,04,476
1879-80	89,153	35,610	79,337	34,186	2,467	46	213	2,804	5,94,758	5,084	87,952	6,98,186
1880-81	88,681	36,918	79,500	35,091	2,125	42	120	2,382	5,88,285	2,527	46,183	6,59,450
1881-82	90,728	35,498	81,017	34,944	2,085	25	93	2,318	6,39,710	38,149	45,809	7,24,456

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIIIA, showing REGISTRATIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Deeds registered.					
	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar Gurdaspur	15	1	16	13	1	14
Sub-Registrar Gurdaspur	314	116	430	395	91	486
" Dalhousie	14	..	14	14	4	18
" Pathankot	153	108	261	160	81	241
" Shakargarh	375	151	526	417	145	562
" Batala	324	257	581	356	254	610
" Fatehgarh	277	100	377	241	111	352
" Kishankot	76	101	177	45	45	90
Total of district	1,548	834	2,382	1,611	702	2,313

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. I of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	Number of Licenses granted in each Class and Grade.											Total number of licenses.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	Class I.				*Class II.*				*Class III.*					
	1 Rs. 500	2 Rs. 200	3 Rs. 150	4 Rs. 100	1 Rs. 75	2 Rs. 50	3 Rs. 25	4 Rs. 10	1 Rs. 5	2 Rs. 2	3 Re. 1			
1878-79	4	6	3	19	17	34	137	872	760	1,764	5,750	8,808	28,748	..
1879-80	..	2	2	4	7	29	100	288	701	1,591	4,057	6,781	19,129	
1880-81	..	1	..	8	7	19	79	315	..	..	..	424	7,100	125
1881-82	..	..	1	4	6	19	85	331	..	..	..	446	7,383	130
Tahsil details for 1881-82—														
Tahsil Gurdaspur	..	..	..	..	1	3	13	95	..	..	..	112	1,500	28
" Batala	..	..	1	3	4	9	42	127	..	..	..	187	3,543	33
" Shakargarh	..	..	..	..	..	2	24	61	..	..	..	87	1,310	45
" Pathankot	..	..	..	1	1	5	5	48	..	..	..	60	1,030	14

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Fermented Liquors.					Intoxicating Drugs.						Excise Revenue from		
		No. of retail shops.		*Consumption in gallons.*		*No. of retail licenses.*		*Consumption in maunds.*						
YEAR.	Number of central distilleries.	Country spirits.	European liquors.	Rum.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other drugs.	Fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total.
1877-78	4	28	7	280	1,386	14	14	99	6	250	..	10,228	19,518	29,746
1878-79	4	28	12	90	1,153	14	14	75	8	261	..	8,990	18,060	27,050
1879-80	4	25	22	47	911	14	14	76	9	5	..	7,273	14,165	21,438
1880-81	5	27	21	1,029	864	14	14	64	12	650	..	12,470	15,875	28,345
1881-82	4	20	27	352	1,231	14	14	73	20	700	..	16,400	19,609	35,009
TOTAL	21	137	99	1,798	5,545	70	70	384	55	1,866	..	55,366	84,222	139,588
Average	4	27	18	360	1,116	14	14	77	11	373	..	11,073	16,844	27,915

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VIII, IX, X, of the Excise Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Annual income in rupees.			*Annual expenditure in rupees.*						
YEAR.	Provincial rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total income.	Establishment.	District post, and arboriculture.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1874-75 ..	..	..	91,620	2,152	2,110	16,739	8,242	96	61,473	85,812
1875-76 ..	..	..	1,10,500	2,640	1,815	19,569	8,766	..	82,709	1,10,500
1876-77 ..	..	..	90,334	2,854	1,070	20,949	5,511	1,050	50,844	82,278
1877-78 ..	..	..	87,640	3,634	861	20,682	6,751	1,580	54,027	87,535
1878-79 ..	..	..	77,372	2,497	2,143	21,295	6,250	2,224	45,667	80,076
1879-80 ..	1,24,569	3,187	1,27,756	2,881	2,970	22,791	6,868	2,618	48,495	86,023
1880-81 ..	1,04,316	3,841	1,08,157	2,166	2,617	22,827	7,021	4,394	36,604	76,529
1881-82 ..	1,13,725	5,476	1,19,201	2,653	2,770	23,454	8,804	2,947	41,811	81,879

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	HIGH SCHOOLS.						MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
	ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.			
YEAR.	*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
	FIGURES FOR BOYS.																			
1877-78 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	267	2	141	6	870	..	..	..	..	89	3,788	5	483
1878-79 ..	1	16	..	..	..	..	2	274	3	162	6	827	..	..	..	..	87	3,627	5	467
1879-80 ..	1	11	1	3	..	..	4	116	1	8	4	59	9	1,263	1	25	84	3,521	..	..
1880-81 ..	1	18	1	1	..	..	5	148	1	9	4	80	10	1,283	1	23	86	3,697	..	..
1881-82 ..	1	24	1	2	..	..	5	154	1	9	4	85	9	1,327	1	26	86	3,778	..	..
	FIGURES FOR GIRLS.																			
1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	87	..	..
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	79	19	388
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	84	18	192
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	74	14	364
1881-82 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	64	10	164

N. B.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only who have completed the Middle School course are shown in the returns as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the case of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, whilst in Institutions under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it; and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Before 1879-80, Branches of Government Schools, if supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided Schools; in the returns for 1879-80 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of English Schools, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous Schools and Jail Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Number of Patients Treated.														
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	*Men.*					*Women.*					*Children.*				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Gurdaspur ..	1st	11,930	14,926	9,834	10,129	11,273	2,347	2,353	2,557	2,366	2,189	2,382	2,207	1,524	2,309	2,205
Batala ..	2nd	8,230	10,617	10,663	9,345	9,085	2,075	3,362	3,671	3,657	3,018	1,462	2,053	2,460	2,777	2,756
Pathankot ..	2nd	7,180	7,018	5,693	5,169	5,726	2,794	2,403	2,207	2,095	2,261	701	565	671	578	661
Dalhousie ..	3rd	1,261	1,080	1,960	1,249	1,101	103	122	163	123	130	60	43	70	82	40
Kalanaur ..	3rd	5,440	6,819	4,773	4,108	4,136	1,621	2,607	1,702	1,309	1,203	614	931	1,122	1,256	1,277
Shakargarh	3rd	4,595	4,033	3,784	3,596	5,433	1,886	1,029	1,826	1,145	1,787	705	782	934	1,046	1,825
Srigovindpur	3rd	5,355	6,327	5,640	5,086	4,731	1,230	1,695	1,705	1,631	1,463	938	1,504	1,308	1,415	1,619
Narot ..	3rd	5,041	4,939	4,810	3,583	8,964	1,861	1,717	1,419	1,303	1,589	1,056	1,084	942	931	963
Dinanagar ..	3rd	7,416	6,295	6,819	5,555	6,707	1,887	1,475	1,643	1,487	1,883	1,090	1,047	1,463	1,288	1,312
Fatahgarh ..	3rd	..	..	4,041	5,024	6,603	..	..	1,073	1,736	2,872	..	..	585	1,306	1,920
Sujanpur ..	3rd	..	..	6,400	5,922	6,788	..	..	2,801	1,967	1,942	..	..	1,267	1,603	1,795
Madhopur ..	3rd	..	..	1,086	872	1,170	..	..	112	101	146	..	..	81	78	117
Dera Nanak	3rd	..	..	5,308	4,553	5,697	..	..	5,323	2,598	3,159	..	..	3,218	2,237	2,814
Total ..	..	56,448	62,054	70,401	64,291	72,364	15,263	16,663	25,002	21,513	23,042	8,008	10,798	15,951	16,856	19,210

		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	*Total Patients.*					*In-door Patients.*					*Expenditure in Rupees.*				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Gurdaspur ..	1st	15,659	19,986	14,115	14,804	15,667	477	464	538	531	624	5,681	[illegible]	5,960	6,595	6,151
Batala ..	2nd	11,767	16,032	16,794	15,779	15,459	278	270	454	384	296	2,873	4,611	4,876	3,842	4,042
Pathankot ..	2nd	10,675	9,986	8,571	7,842	8,648	63	185	194	112	159	1,175	1,037	[illegible]	1,284	1,523
Dalhousie ..	3rd	1,424	4,243	2,193	1,554	1,277	7	..	..	..	..	1,149	1,390	1,138	1,424	1,857
Kalanaur ..	3rd	7,675	9,757	7,893	6,673	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	817	871	920	858	760
Shakargarh	3rd	6,636	5,824	6,044	5,787	9,059	..	..	..	..	..	570	1,014	774	841	1,242
Srigovindpur	3rd	7,332	9,626	8,553	8,182	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	798	1,077	786	867	794
Narot ..	3rd	7,958	7,740	6,677	5,817	6,466	..	..	..	..	..	1,106	1,277	1,039	1,322	1,237
Dinanagar ..	3rd	10,343	8,817	9,925	8,250	9,002	..	..	..	..	..	1,193	1,779	1,214	1,268	952
Fatahgarh ..	3rd	..	..	5,690	8,060	10,901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	916	1,065	1,028
Sujanpur ..	3rd	..	..	10,058	9,492	10,470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	580	640	1,170
Madhopur ..	3rd	..	..	1,279	1,051	1,433	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	453	592	563
Dera Nanak	3rd	..	..	13,843	9,388	11,670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451	455	616
Total ..	..	79,719	89,513	111,554	102,665	115,266	845	919	1,106	977	1,079	15,362	19,766	20,238	21,049	21,875

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number of Civil Suits concerning				*Value in rupees of Suits concerning†*			
YEAR.	Money or movable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters.	Total.	Land.*	Other matters.*	Total.†	Number of Revenue cases.
1878	13,711	260	1,639	15,610	64,053	6,47,626	7,11,679	12,121
1879	13,218	304	1,372	14,894	78,160	5,39,160	6,17,320	14,943
1880	12,740	278	1,683	14,701	77,235	5,11,935	5,89,170	17,256
1881	11,967	526	1,464	13,957	85,150	5,03,638	5,88,788	12,889
1882	11,344	376	2,154	13,874	87,913	5,29,362	6,17,275	14,555

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. II and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

* Suits heard in settlement courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	DETAILS.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	7,024	7,867	8,509	9,716	9,314
	Discharged	3,190	3,562	4,487	7,122	6,436
	Acquitted	975	973	1,158	730	887
	Convicted	2,771	2,621	2,734	1,821	1,941
	Committed or referred	14	12	3	13	30
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular)	..	..	..	2,829	2,699
	" (summary)	..	..	..	173	197
	Warrant cases (regular)	..	..	..	1,035	1,302
	" (summary)	..	..	..	41	15
	Total cases disposed of	3,066	3,813	4,255	4,078	4,213
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	2	1	1	2	4
	Transportation for life	3	3	..	3	1
	" for a term	5	5	1	5	4
	Penal servitude	..	..	..	..	..
	Fine under Rs. 10	1,610	1,082	1,584	1,104	976
	" 10 to 50 rupees	285	229	200	338	430
	" 50 to 100 "	23	11	32	38	40
	" 100 to 500 "	5	3	6	23	28
	" 500 to 1,000 "	1	..	..	..	..
	Over 1,000 rupees	..	..	..	..	..
	Imprisonment under 6 months	507	574	361	206	254
	" 6 months to 2 years	282	248	165	160	135
	" over 2 years	31	19	13	9	13
	Whipping	282	231	68	46	31
	Find sureties of the peace	11	5	60	6	28
	Recognisance to keep the peace	60	24	16	21	81
	Give sureties for good behaviour	135	157	565	64	174

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nature of offence.	Number of cases inquired into.					Number of persons arrested or summoned.					Number of persons convicted.				
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Rioting or unlawful assembly	3	2	..	2	1	43	6	..	12	..	33	6	..	5	4
Murder and attempts to murder	1	5	6	5	12	43	9	11	2	17	3	5	4	2	4
Total serious offences against the person	71	63	63	71	71	118	96	125	80	129	61	53	69	44	40
Abduction of married women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total serious offences against property	628	642	1,172	557	540	371	338	371	174	140	258	227	264	109	89
Total minor offences against the person	41	25	22	21	29	69	47	36	30	45	46	33	22	18	25
Cattle theft	80	134	119	90	71	92	155	115	109	65	65	111	81	81	41
Total minor offences against property	1,174	1,325	730	493	384	811	959	830	549	382	589	705	601	375	220
Total cognizable offences	1,922	2,083	1,939	1,155	1,036	1,418	1,475	1,374	856	709	932	1,039	967	557	381
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	7	..	2		..	5	..
Offences relating to marriage	28	15	6	9	3	18	31	13	13	3	10	10	9	11	1
Total non-cognizable offences	130	95	102	101	60	165	171	182	188	94	105	109	119	137	62
GRAND TOTAL of offences	2,052	2,183	2,161	1,256	1,096	1,583	1,646	1,556	1,044	803	1,097	1,149	1,086	694	443

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in GAOL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	No. in gaol at beginning of the year.		No. imprisoned during the year.		Religion of convicts.			Previous occupation of male convicts.					
YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78	236	9	767	71	836	396	..	47	..	119	407	..	..
1878-79	300	16	893	102	730	250	..	48	..	132	497	..	..
1879-80	248	9	840	128	119	76	..	5	..	4	176	10	..
1880-81	244	9	709	60	77	62	..	5	..	1	75	20	..
1881-82	160	14	418	58	77	86	..	8	7	45	61	35	..

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Length of sentence of convicts.							Previously convicted.			Pecuniary results.	
YEAR.	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transportation.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profits of convict labour.
1877-78 ..	364	334	270	94	42	6	2	36	26	41	14,337	2,778
1878-79 ..	407	455	332	102	8	5	2	60	16	13	20,209	3,487
1879-80 ..	109	77	42	21	1	..	1	36	7	3	19,681	2,901
1880-81 ..	91	54	25	9	2	..	1	78	11	8	16,439	2,306
1881-82 ..	129	40	17	7	3	2	1	7	5	5	13,085	958

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Musalmans.	Other religions.	No. of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Gurdaspur ..	Dinanagar ..	5,589	2,842	40	..	2,701	6	1,046	533
	Kalanaur ..	4,962	1,577	40	75	3,264	..	980	562
	Gurdaspur ..	4,706	2,518	168	4	1,988	28	821	573
	Bahrampur ..	2,682	1,211	121	3	1,347	..	623	431
Batala ..	Batala ..	24,281	8,379	757	..	15,124	21	4,256	571
	Dera Nanak ..	5,956	1,521	2,026	..	2,409	..	1,057	563
	Srigovindpur ..	4,247	2,434	598	..	1,211	4	668	636
	Fatahgarh ..	4,078	1,457	263	..	2,644	4	591	690
Pathankot ..	Sujanpur ..	6,039	1,968	79	..	3,988	4	974	619
	Pathankot ..	4,344	1,991	32	..	2,316	5	852	510
	Narot ..	3,706	2,034	4	..	1,668	..	699	589
	Dalhousie ..	1,610	1,009	8	..	397	196	452	356
	Bakloh ..	1,479	1,300	13	..	754	42	166	891
	Shahpur ..	1,258	912	10	..	336	..	302	417
Shakargarh ..	Sukhuchak ..	3,355	2,020	5	..	1,330	..	639	526
	Darman ..	1,618	1,242	..	..	378	..	251	645
	Nainakot ..	1,452	984	16	..	449	3	407	357

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1891.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Total population by the Census of	Total births registered during the year.					Total deaths registered during the year.				
TOWN.	Sex.	1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Batala	Males ..	14,108	390	467	322	414	464	302	337	309	192	635
	Females	12,821	350	389	253	381	445	246	306	260	164	736

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Dalhousie.	Gurdaspur.	Batala.	Dinanagar.	Kalanaur.	Pathankot.	Narot.	Sujanpur.	Nainakot.	Darman.	Sukhchak.	Fatahgarh.	Shahpur.	Srigobindpur.	Bahrampur.	Dera Nanak.
Class of Municipality.	I.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71 ..	7,965	1,497	10,817	5,319	3,505	1,802	2,387	2,179	1,310	..	..		..	3,345	1,877	2,998
1871-72 ..	6,146	1,725	15,694	5,730	3,150	1,750	2,425	2,736	995			..	..	4,233	1,308	3,992
1872-73 ..	6,541	2,078	14,102	4,675	3,183	1,931	2,170	2,507	753	..	..	1,168	..	2,735	1,293	3,977
1873-74 ..	6,618	2,189	15,072	5,457	2,899	2,237	2,355	2,275	823	..		997	..	2,251	1,363	2,743
1874-75 ..	6,657	2,807	18,187	6,494	3,107	2,307	1,780	2,282	825	888	1,078	1,075	1,060	3,012	1,193	4,353
1875-76 ..	6,490	3,767	17,287	5,871	2,834	2,317	1,735	2,791	782	1,041	1,084	1,332	1,213	2,595	1,403	3,28[illegible]
1876-77 ..	7,323	4,247	16,867	5,427	2,411	2,371	1,850	2,346	823	718	1,246	1,309	741	2,674	1,328	3,10[illegible]
1877-78 ..	7,831	3,900	17,931	7,145	2,080	2,097	1,529	1,799	878	598	1,153	1,311	1,016	3,391	1,601	3,05[illegible]
1878-79 ..	6,321	3,525	16,027	6,336	2,535	3,104	1,938	2,733	707	3,000	1,417	4,348	451	1,222	1,502	1,47[illegible]
1879-80 ..	5,929	3,448	16,299	5,566	2,545	3,249	2,121	2,985	714	1,624	1,416	4,298	677	651	1,426	1,19[illegible]
1880-81 ..	7,047	3,307	18,955	6,647	2,551	3,630	2,419	3,823	808	2,699	1,476	4,647	494	1,674	1,885	1,10[illegible]
1881-82 ..	7,550	3,791	19,029	7,088	2,895	3,753	2,622	3,264	1,098	737	2,004	2,710	1,018	3,619	1,307	4,91[illegible]

	Gurdaspur	Dinanagar	Pathankot	Mirthal	Jagatpur	Sujanpur	Madhopur	Narot	Chamal	Shakargarh	Shahgarib	Nurkot	Kotnaina	Kalanaur	Dera Nanak	Fatehgarh	Batala	Rania	Srigobindpur	Kahnuwan	Bheit Ferry	Dalhousie	Behrampur	Shahpur	Donera	Dhar	Katasni	Trimu Ferry	Bukloh
Gurdaspur																													
Dinanagar	8																												
Pathankot	24	15																											
Mirthal	14	8	12																										
Jagatpur	9	11	23	18																									
Sujanpur	24	16	4	16	23																								
Madhopur	28	20	6	18	27	4																							
Narot	20	12	14	20	20	12	16																						
Chamal	28	29	29	35	37	25	29	15																					
Shakargarh	22	22	32	31	31	26	32	18	6																				
Shahgarib	30	32	46	40	39	42	46	32	21	14																			
Nurkot	22	22	38	31	31	33	37	23	11	5	9																		
Kotnaina	14	15	30	23	23	26	30	17	14	7	17	7																	
Kalanaur	15	23	38	22	24	39	43	35	32	18	20	13	15																
Dera Nanak	22	30	45	36	31	46	50	42	25	25	18	20	22	7															
Fatehgarh	38	46	61	52	43	62	66	54	37	37	25	32	34	19	12														
Batala	20	28	43	34	25	44	48	46	43	43	35	38	40	15	18	18													
Rania	7	15	30	21	16	31	35	27	35	29	37	29	21	11	13	31	13												
Srigobindpur	26	34	49	34	22	50	54	46	54	48	56	48	40	41	37	37	19	29											
Kahnuwan	12	20	35	19	8	36	40	32	40	34	42	34	26	27	35	35	17	14	14										
Bheit Ferry	22	30	45	30	10	45	50	42	50	44	52	44	36	37	38	38	20	24	6	10									
Dalhousie	73	65	50	62	70	54	56	64	79	82	96	87	80	88	95	111	94	80	99	85	96								
Behrampur	7	4	20	13	16	20	24	12	24	18	27	18	10	22	29	45	27	14	38	10	29	70							
Shahpur	31	23	8	20	31	7	5	16	40	40	54	45	38	46	53	69	51	38	57	48	53	45	28						
Donera	31	43	28	40	51	32	24	42	67	60	74	69	58	66	73	89	71	58	77	63	73	22	48	24					
Dhar	40	32	17	29	40	21	23	21	52	49	63	54	47	55	62	78	60	47	66	52	62	33	37	42	11				
Katasni	60	52	37	49	60	41	43	51	72	79	83	84	67	75	82	98	80	67	86	72	82	13	57	32	9	20			
Trimu Ferry	10	11	26	19	19	27	31	14	18	11	21	11	4	15	22	48	30	17	38	24	32	76	8	84	54	43	63		
Bukloh	59	51	36	43	59	40	42	50	71	78	82	83	66	24	81	97	79	66	85	71	81	14	56	31	8	19	1	62	
Permanand	11	3	12	7	14	13	17	10	32	25	36	25	13	20	23	51	51	18	67	38	38	62	[illegible]	17	40	20	42	14	48